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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Proprietor.

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$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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All-Wool Henrietta, finest,	35 cents.
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Fine Cashmeres, in all colors,	22½c., worth 40c.
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Fine All-Wool Cloth, in all colors,	35c., worth 60c.
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Fine Unbleached Muslin,	6c., worth 8c.
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THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, March 12

WHEAT—No 1 red, 58@58c; No 2 red, 57@58c

CORN—No 2 yellow ear 48@49c; mixed ear, 46@46c; No 2 yellow shelled, 46@47c

OATS—No 1 white, 36@36c; No 2 do., 35@36c; extra No 2 white, 34@35c; mixed, 33½@34c.

HAY—Choice timothy, $12.00@12.50; No 1 timothy $11.50@11.75; No 2 timothy, $10.50@11.00; mixed clover and timothy, $10.00@11.00; packing $7.00@7.50; No 1 feeding prairie, $9.00@9.25; wagon hay, $14.00@15.00.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 22@23c; Ohio fancy creamery, 19@20c; fancy country roll, 16@17c; low grades and cooking, 9@10c

CHEESE—Ohio mild, 10@10½c; New York fall make, 11½@12c; limburger, fall make, 12@12½c; Wisconsin swiss, 13@13½c; Ohio swiss, 10½@11½c

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio cases, 15@16c; southern and western fresh, 14@15c

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 6½@7c per pair; live chickens, small, 6@6½c; ducks, 6@6½c per pair, as to size; dressed chickens, 12@13c per pound; turkeys, 10@10c per pound; ducks, 15@16c; live turkeys, 11@12c per pound; live geese, 50c@$1.00 per pair

EAST LIBERTY PA March 12

CATTLE—Receipts liberal this week and consisting mostly of common and light grades which sell somewhat lower. Few good or prime cattle on the market, which would bring strong last week's prices. We quote as follows: Prime, $5.25@5.50; good, $4.80@5.10; good butchers, $4.20@4.55; rough fat, $3.50@4.15; fair light steers, $3.25@3.60; fat cows and heifers, $3.00@3.80; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00@3.25; fresh cows and springers, $15.00@55.00

HOGS—Receipts very light today, demand is better and the market is active and a shade higher. Philadelphias, $4.55@4.65; best mixed, $4.45@4.50; best Yorkers, $4.35@4.40; common to fair Yorkers and pigs, $4.15@4.30; roughs, $3.90@4.00

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts heavy and with a fair demand, the market is about steady at the following prices: Export wethers, $4.50@4.60; extra, $4.30@4.40; good, $4.00@4.00; fair, $3.50@3.60; common, $2.25@2.00; best lambs, $5.50@5.80; good lambs, $5.00@5.30; common to fair lambs, $2.50@4.00; veal calves, $5.00@5.50; heavy and thin calves, $4.00@4.00

CINCINNATI March 12

HOGS—Market active and strong at $4.50@4.60; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 200 head.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.75@5.85; receipts, 100 head; shipments, 900 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep market steady at $2.00@4.50; receipts, 200 head; shipments, none. Lambs, market steady at $3.00@5.25.

NEW YORK March 12

WHEAT—Spot market irregular. No 2 red, store and elevator, 61½c; afloat, 62c; f. o. b., 62½c afloat. No 1 northern, 71c delivered; No 1 hard, 72c delivered.

CORN—Spot market dull. No 2, 51½c yellow, 51½c, steamer mixed, 51½.

OATS—Spot market firm. No 2, 33½c. No 2 delivered, 34½c; No 3, 32½c; No 2 white, 37c; No 3 white, 36½c; track white, 34@41c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 11@12c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 9@9½c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market very quiet; offerings firmly held and but one car changed hands; prices nominally firm.

HOGS—Market steady; inferior to choice quoted at $4.50@4.85.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Six people were injured by walls of burned buildings falling in Waupun, Wis.

State Senator John B. Gordon of Colorado has been arrested on the charge of conspiring to defraud the United States government.

Governor Stone of Mississippi has declared himself a candidate for the United States senate, to succeed Senator George.

Reports were current at Constantinople that several Armenians were killed at Karakissar.

The Turkish soldier who killed Mr. Stupe, an American, at Constantinople, was sentenced to death.

The treasury department at Washington ruled that under the income tax law dividends must be returned as income.

The United States supreme court ordered a new trial of the case of ex-Collector Cooper vs. John & James Dobson of Philadelphia, involving the classification of goat hair.

PARENTS IN JAPAN.

Where the Fifth Commandment Is Obeyed in Letter and Spirit.

The moral and social law of Japan is: "Thou shalt love thy father and mother with all thy heart, mind and strength." The Japanese wife loves her own parents more than she does her husband, and a Japanese husband loves his wife with an affection far weaker than that which he bestows on his own father and mother. Mr. Hearn, in "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," quotes this conversation, in a schoolroom, between the English teacher and a Japanese pupil:

"Teacher, I have been told that if a European and his father and his wife were all to fall into the sea together, and that he only could swim, he would try to save his wife first. Would he?"

"Probably," replied the teacher.

"But why?"

"One reason is that Europeans consider it a man's duty to help the weaker first—especially women and children."

"And does a European love his wife more than his father and mother?"

"Not always, but generally, perhaps, he does."

"Why, teacher, according to our ideas, that is very immoral."

A lad of sixteen wrote a composition on "European and Japanese Customs," in which he gave expression to his ideas about the relation of husband and wife as held in Europe.

"What we think is very strange is that in Europe every wife loves her husband more than her parents. In Nippon there is no wife who more loves not her parents than her husband. And Europeans walk out in the road with their wives, which we utterly refuse to, except at the festival of Hachiman.

"The Japanese woman is treated by man as a servant, while the European woman is respected as a master. I think these customs are both bad. We think it is very much trouble to treat European ladies, and we do not know why the ladies are so much respected by Europeans."

Famous for Its Canoes.

Tilghman's island, a part of Talbot county, Md., and connected with the mainland by a bridge, is famous in the Chesapeake region for its canoes. The island is about three square miles in area, and is densely populated by a hardy race of eastern shore men, who gain their living in the waters of the bay. When ice or the laws of Maryland interfere with their ordinary pursuits, the Tilghman's islanders build canoes, and do it admirably well. The true Chesapeake canoe is still a dugout. Sometimes two or three logs are hollowed for the purpose and joined together. The result is a remarkably stanch boat, good in all waters, and almost indestructible.

The Dublin Brogue.

Frances Power Cobbe, in her "Life," gives amusing illustrations of the Dublin brogue in which Irish Protestant clergymen, educated at Trinity college, used to preach fifty years ago. One, concluding a sermon on the "Fear of Death," exclaimed: "Me brethren, the doying Christian lepps into the arrums of death, and makes his hollow jaws ring with eternal hallelujahs!" There was a chapter in the Acts which Miss Cobbe dreaded to hear read by a certain clergyman, so difficult was it to help laughing when told of "Pertheans and Medes, and the dwellers in Mesopotemia and the part of Libya about Cyraine, strengers of Roum, Jews, Proselytes, Crates and Arabians."

DRINK FROM CACTUS.

Tizwin, the Favorite of the Apache Indians.

The Grand Annual Carouse of the Arizona Tribes at Which the Redmen "Fill Up" and Have a Great Time.

The giant cactus, or Sahuarah, is peculiar to Arizona. It is a weird, uncouth specimen of vegetation, and is, as its name implies, a giant—the most overgrown member of a numerous and prolific family. Contrary to the general rule with unique productions in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms, there is no immediate danger of this curious plant becoming extinct, for there are portions of Arizona where its lofty fluted columns, standing in open order, dot the landscape as far as the eye can see, covering the desolate plains and foothills like an immense army of skirmishers.

To the native Indian, says the Kansas City Journal, the Sahuarah (pronounced sah-wah-rah) is a valuable and useful plant, standing in much the same relation to him as the cocoanut palm to the South Sea islanders. It supplies him shelter, food, drink, and many other necessaries. It is almost animal-like in its construction, having a framework or skeleton clothed with soft, fleshy matter which, in its turn, is protected by a tough epidermis. This skin being watertight, preserves moisture in the interior, which would otherwise quickly evaporate under the rays of the torrid sun, leaving it to dry up and die. So important is the service of this skin to the life of the plant that it is itself protected from abrasion by a formidable array of bristling thorns, which guard the surface at every point. It is thus that even in the midst of the most barren and thirsty deserts, where there is sometimes no rainfall for months, the Sahuarah is able to preserve for its own use sufficient water to live upon.

The heart of the plant, which consists of a soft white pith, is surrounded with a genuine skeleton, formed of long, slender strips of soft though tough and stringy wood, standing in a circle and reaching from end to end of the shaft, each strip parallel to the others and all joined together at intervals by cross fibers. These make excellent ready made fishpoles, and the Indians also use them for making their huts, or "wickiups," and frequently construct the entire building with them. The fruit is about the size and shape of a rather small hen egg, and is attached without stem directly to the blunt end of the shaft and the various limbs. When ripe, the green hull, which has by this time assumed a scarlet hue, splits open in four lobes, like the calyx of a tulip, disclosing to view an upright, pulpy mass, with the consistency of a fig, and, like the latter, filled with innumerable black seeds. This is delicious when eaten fresh, and also when dried and prepared by the squaws as a preserve resembling fig paste.

But the fruit is chiefly valued by the dusky natives for its use in the manufacture of the Indian intoxicant, tizwin, which is made by fermentation, and by means of which every year at the ripening each tribe indulges in a grand annual carouse. It is during these "tizwin drunks," as they are called by the whites, that most of the raids and outrages have occurred in past years. As soon as the fruit ripens the squaws, taking the children with them, sally forth to the harvest, tramping miles over mountain and plain, and gather it into large, peculiar-shaped baskets, which they carry balanced on their heads.

When, after numerous journeys back and forth, a sufficient quantity has been gathered, the juice is pressed out by treading the fruit in wide, shallow baskets, and collected into large earthen jars (ollas), where a modicum of water is added. These are then stored in a dark room of even temperature, where a small fire is kept constantly burning until a white froth appearing on the surface indicates that fermentation has commenced. It has then attained the requisite intoxicating power, and the welcome news is passed from mouth to mouth and from village to village, while everyone hastens to the "tizwin camp," and proceeds without further ceremony to intoxicate himself as expeditiously as can be accomplished. Meanwhile the squaws and children, who are never allowed to join in the revelry, manage to get their fun out of the affair as spectators. They climb on top of the low roofs of the "wickiups," and there, perched securely out of harm's way, they view with shouts of laughter or howls of woe, as the case may be, the drunken orgies of their lords.

In truth, it is an interesting sight, but should be viewed by white men only under the protection of a strong military escort, for the Apache is but a devil at best, and when filled with "fire water" the father of evil himself is a polite and benevolent gentleman in comparison. Staggering about with uplifted knives, or rushing madly to and fro on horseback, discharging their firearms, and giving vent to their feelings in blood-curdling yells, they continue the celebration night and day until the supply of tizwin is exhausted, and by this time their passions, naturally fierce and brutal, becoming inflamed to the highest degree, bloodshed is sure to follow. It is seldom indeed that this annual festival passes without the settlement of some long-standing feud or difference by swift knife or murderous war club.

The custom of holding these tizwin reunions is common to all the tribes of Arizona, whether warlike Apache or friendly Pima or Papago. Among the latter, when the killing point is reached, they content themselves with a victim or two from among their own number, be, when the Apaches' revels arrive at this point, unless the troops on the reservation are numerous enough to hold them well in check, a raid among the white settlers and a long list of outrages is sure to follow.

—Among the Hawaiian prisoners last year, 2,503 were Hawaiians, 286 English; American, 599; German, 98; French, 16; Portuguese, 212; Chinese, 1,063; Japanese, 267; South Sea Islanders, 33.

—Della—"Mamma, why are these always called June apples?" Mamma—"Well, dear, because they ripen in July."—Inter Ocean.

NAPOLEON'S DESPONDENCY.

Bad News from His Home Made Him Talk of Suicide.

The agreeable and studious life at Valence was soon ended, writes Prof. Sloane in Century. Early in August, 1787, a little rebellion, known as the "Two-cent Revolt," broke out in Lyons over an attempt to reassert an ancient feudal right concerning the sale of wine which had long been in abeyance. The neighboring garrisons were ordered to furnish their respective quotas for its suppression. Bonaparte's company was sent among others, but the disturbance was already quelled when he arrived, and the month he spent at Lyons was so agreeable that, as he wrote his uncle Fesch, he left the city with regret "to follow his destiny." His regiment had been ordered northward to Douay in Flanders, and there he rejoined it about the middle of October.

The short time he spent under the inclement skies of that frontier fortress was a dreary one. Bad news came from home. Joseph had some time before turned his eyes towards Tuscany for a possible career. In order to test his chances of success at court, he had made application for an empty decoration. The answer to his request had been a gracious permission to prove his Tuscan nationality, which was, of course, equivalent to a repulse. Utterly without success in finding occupation in Corsica, and hopeless as to France, he was now about to make a final desperate effort, and, decorated or not, to go in person to Florence and to seek employment of any kind which offered. Lucien, the archdeacon, was seriously ill, and Gen. Marbeuf, the last influential friend of the family, was dead. Louis had been promised a scholarship in one of the royal artillery schools; deprived of his patron, he would probably lose the appointment.

Finally, the pecuniary affairs of Mme. de Buonaparte were again entangled, and now appeared hopeless. She had for some time received a state bounty for planting mulberry trees, as France was introducing silk culture into the island. The inspectors had condemned the year's work, and were withholding the allowance. Her letter put an end for a time to all study, historical or political. Napoleon immediately applied, as his mother requested, for leave of absence, that he might instantly set out to her relief. His request was refused. He could obtain no leave until January.

Despondent and anxious, he moped, grew miserable, and contracted a slight malarial fever, which for the next six or seven years never entirely relaxed its hold on him. The pages of his journal for the ensuing weeks show how dispirited he was, and contain, among other things, a long, wild, pessimistic rhapsody, in which there is talk of suicide. The plaint is of the degeneracy among men, of the destruction of primitive simplicity in Corsica by the French occupation, of his own isolation, and of his yearning to see his friends once more. Life is no longer worth while; his country gone, a patriot has naught to live for, specially when he has no pleasure and all is pain—when the character of those about him is to his own as moonlight to sunlight. If there were but a single life in his way, he would bury the avenging blade of his country and her violated laws in the bosom of the tyrant. Some of his complaining was even less coherent than this. It is absurd to take the morbid outpouring seriously, except in so far as it goes to prove that its writer was a victim of the sentimental egoism into which the psychological studies of the eighteenth century had degenerated, and to suggest that possibly if he had not been Napoleon he might have been a Werther.

GIBRALTAR AND ITS DEFENSE.

Possibilities in the Event of Attack by a Hostile Force.

Experiments at Shoeburyness have shown that an Armstrong shell can be thrown 9,150 yards—about five and one-third miles—says a writer in Temple Bar. It is therefore absolutely clear that if all the fleet were temporarily absent, either on some special mission or depressed by a storm, hostile ironclads taking up a position within four miles of the eastward of Europa point might with impunity send shot and shell into the outlying parts of the fortress and cause much destruction of life and property. On the other hand, the governor of the fortress would not be idle, and the experiences of the late civil war in America have abundantly proved that the cannon in fortresses, if they strike a ship of war with their projectiles, even at long range, may do considerable mischief; while, on the other hand, many shot and shell may strike a fort and only do trifling damage. It is practically impossible to throw shot or shell over the high part of the rock, near Spain, and the cannon ensconced in the unique rock galleries, with their royal artillery gun detachments, would be absolutely safe. Even if the neutral ground between Gibraltar and Spain were occupied by a hostile foe, comparatively little damage would be the result. During the writer's stay at Gibraltar it was considered desirable to try the experiment of firing upward from the plain on the Spanish side into the galleries, dummies being placed to represent the necessary gun detachments. A regiment several hundred strong was accordingly placed in position and supplied with ball cartridges. The range, however, was unknown, and the fire being directed upward, it was fully an hour before any of the dummies were hit, after the expenditure of much ammunition. In actual warfare, of course, the British rifle sharpshooters must have picked out their foes by firing downward from the galleries. Bomb-proof barracks and hospitals are potent factors against the horrors of bombardment, and there is little doubt that there is ample room at Gibraltar for some amendment on this head.

Gold in the Ocean.

That gold should exist in the ocean is an induction that Dr. Henry Wurtz claims to have presented in 1856, and in 1872 the discovery was announced by E. Sonstadt. A careful computation with the best data obtainable, on the basis of 0.9 grain of gold per ton of sea water, about the proportion assigned by Sonstadt, shows that the great ocean should contain gold to the amount of over $80,000,000,000,000,000. The getting of some of this by electrolysis, Dr. Wurtz now predicts, will be one of the problems of the future.

RATS ON THE RAMPAGE.

They Invade a Farmer's Premises and Make a Great Fight.

The village of President, an old-time petroleum center, is in the Oil creek of Pennsylvania. There is where the Karnses, once a famous family of oil operators, had their home, and some of them live there and thereabout yet. One of these is Henry Karns. The other day, early in the morning, he heard his pig, which had reached the proper condition for killing, squealing in such an agonizing way in the pen that he knew something was wrong with it. Karns' first thought was bear, for now and then, even at this late date, bears venture from the distant woods to the sleepy towns in that part of the valley and try their skill on pigs and sheep. So Karns took his gun and hurried to the pig pen. But instead of bears rats were the impudent invaders of the pig pen and hungry assailants of the pig.

The sty was simply alive with rats. The pig was prostrate on the floor of the pen, and literally covered with this horde of rats, which were squealing, fighting among themselves for vantage ground on the fat porker, and gnashing and gnawing at the pig's flesh, from his head to his rump. To fire his gun into the swarming rats would be the endangering of the pig, and thinking that a prompt and vigorous attack on the rats would put them to flight, he clubbed his gun and began mauling right and left with it. The pig had plainly made a desperate fight against its assailants, for scores of rats lay dead about the pen. The moment Karns pitched into the rats those in the outer ranks turned on him. They came at him in such force that he was unable to fight them off, and after a brief attempt to hold his ground he turned and fled. Hastening back to the house he drew the buckshot from his gun and loaded it with fine shot. Returning to the pen, he gave the great body of rats, shooting along the side of the pig so as not to injure it, the charge of both barrels. Many of them were swept down before it, but their places were quickly taken by others. Karns fired five times. The rats that were left still held their ground.

The shots had attracted the attention of the neighbors, who ran to the place to see what was going on. This arrival of reinforcements alarmed the rats, and the survivors retreated, scampering away in all directions. The pig was dead. The flesh had been stripped from it clear to the bone in many places. Its eyes had been plucked out, and its heart half eaten in two. A half-bushel basketful of dead rats were taken from the pen. Where the rodents came from so suddenly in such great numbers is not known. None of them has been seen since.

NOTHING LIKE PRINTER'S INK.

How It Once Induced James Gordon Bennett to Raise a Pressman's Salary.

James Gordon Bennett is very erratic in his movements. He "drops in" upon his branch offices in Paris or London without any notice being sent of his coming, and delights to surprise the clerks by overhauling their books and examining their accounts. On one of these occasions, says the Utica Observer, one of the pressmen, a man who had worked for the elder Bennett, and was an excellent workman, though guilty of an occasional lapse from sobriety, had a bad black eye and was in a quandary as to what excuse he should offer if Mr. Bennett noticed it. Acting on a sudden inspiration he seized an ink roller and rubbed a dash of ink on the side of his face completely concealing the discoloration of the skin. Presently Mr. Bennett came into the press room, and with the superintendent, John Hays, went carefully through, criticising every detail, and looking sharply at each employe. When about to leave he turned suddenly, and, pointing to the besmirched pressman, he said:

"Mr. Hays, what is that man's name?"

The culprit quaked in his shoes until Mr. Bennett said, slowly:

"I want you to give that man three dollars per week more wages; he is the only man in the room who looks as if he had been working."

THE FIRST POLICE SIGNAL.

Crude Device Tried in Yonkers to Aid in Apprehending Hoodlums.

Thirty-five years ago Capt. Mangan, chief of the police force at Yonkers, for his own convenience rigged up an electric contrivance, out of which grew the elaborate and comprehensive system of police signals and communication between station-houses at present in use. Although the perfection of the veteran captain's suggestion has yielded a great manufacturing firm a fortune, not a dollar of it ever came into the hands of the real inventor, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

In the early days of the war a rough gang of men and boys frequently took possession of the Hudson River railroad depot and committed lawless acts. The police station was located in the town, quite a distance from the depot, and before a messenger could summon assistance the law-breakers would have disappeared. Capt. Mangan thought the matter over and induced the depot agent and telegraph operator to run a wire from the station to the police office. At the police end a bell and a dial were arranged. The latter had painted on its face two or three short messages, such as "send an officer," "trouble here; send a full force," etc. The indicator on the dial was made to move by a series of short jerks, caused by key taps, to the desired point on the dial. A practical electrician saw this crude apparatus at work one day. Six months later patents were taken out on the apparatus now in use all over the country, which consists of a box with a dial face upon which are indicated a number of routine questions and answers and the letters of the alphabet, by which any message may be spelled out, a crank being used at one end, the indicator showing at the other.

Thought It Would Keep.

Here is an anecdote about a young woman who was making her first essay at housekeeping. A friend had sent her by mail a recipe for some new kind of bread, giving her directions to take a certain portion of the dough at a time and make it into the requisite form for baking. This seemed explicit enough, but what was the surprise of the friend to receive a telegram from the young housekeeper to this effect: "What shall I do with the rest of the dough? Please answer."

GRIZZLIES OF IDAHO.

A Tacit Agreement with Men in the Early Days Not to Molest Each Other.

"Speaking of grizzly bears," said Judge Henry I. Warren to a New York Sun man, "we didn't look on these animals as particularly dangerous in Idaho when I was the United States district attorney of that territory. If a man attacked one at close quarters he sometimes got killed, but at a little distance not much more attention was paid to bears than if they had been so many hogs or cattle. Between human beings and the bears there seemed to be at that time a tacit agreement to let one another alone.

"One of my hardest horseback trips led me through a wild region where I often saw bears. At one point the trail crossed an open valley, dotted with scattering big trees and clumps of underbrush, and on the further side wound up a steep mountain side through thick oak and pine woods. Coming down into that valley one day I saw, a little way off on my right, five bears, two very large ones and three smaller ones, constituting possibly a family party. They were running about here and there nosing the ground, turning over stones and knocking to pieces rotten logs, hunting for mice and grubs. They apparently paid no attention to me as I rode past, one hundred and fifty yards away. My horse looked a little wild and fidgeted some at the sight of them, but I kept him in the trail without difficulty.

"At another time a bear gave me considerable of a scare. I had just crossed this same valley and was just beginning to ascend the wooded heights beyond it. I had dismounted, and was leading my horse up the steep hillside when a bear broke out of the bushes a little behind me and came for me furiously, showing her teeth and growling. I stood still, expecting to be torn to pieces the next moment, from the determined way in which she came—it was a she bear—but she stopped just short of seizing me and turned to dash in the same way at my horse, and at that I dropped the bridle and made up the trail as fast as I could go. My horse, instead of turning back to run for life in the clear open ground of the valley, when she charged at him, made a detour up the hill and came back on the trail behind me. The bear, looking mighty ugly with her frothing mouth and bristling hair, kept up her demonstrations, directing them principally at my horse. You know how a horse, when thoroughly frightened, will seek the company and protection of humanity, and so, do all I could to drive him away, my beast all the time kept right behind me with his nose at my shoulder, trembling with fear, but refusing to leave me, as the bear kept making dashes at us out of the bushes, sometimes from one side and sometimes from the other.

"I didn't know then what I have learned from the habits of the animals since, that the bear was running a bluff on us and did not mean so much to harm us as to scare us away. She undoubtedly had cubs concealed close by in the bushes and resorted to a common trick of the female bear to drive away intruders. Probably if I had stood my ground she would have tackled me and in that case it would have been all up with me. She followed us one hundred yards or so and then, seeming satisfied that she had got us fairly on the run, fell back into the bushes and watched us out of sight."

TWO BIG POKER HANDS.

Upon Which Two Mississippians Bet Everything They Owned.

"It takes something very good to beat it, I tell you," said one of Atlanta's most prominent lawyers the other day. He had reference to three aces and two kings, says the Constitution. "Yes, sir," he resumed, blowing a great curl of fragrant tobacco smoke high in the air and looking after it longingly, as though there were a lot of money going up in it. "Yes, sir, it takes something good to beat a full house of this variety, but I once heard of the strangest game of poker that ever was played, I know. It was in the old days and there were two wealthy old Mississippi planters in the game. One of them caught just what I have described, three beautiful little aces and two of the knightliest kings in the deck. He was dead in it and sent the bets up right lively, indeed. After the others had fallen out except the other rich old planter the man with the full house became more enthusiastic and sent the bet higher and higher. They put up everything they had, borrowed all they could get around the board, and, being hot-headed old southerners, still held out against each other. Their plantations were deeded on condition of the bet and the deeds sealed in envelopes with everything else they had on the face of the earth, and they went home to sleep over it and decide the next day what should be done. Neither of them was willing to call and neither would drop out. So the envelopes were intrusted to the county clerk for safekeeping until the bet should be determined some way or other. Neither of the men ever called as long as they lived, and when both of them were dead and the will of the last one of them was to be probated, it was found that in the envelope of the one there was, together with his deeds, a straight flush, and in the hand of the other the three aces and a pair of kings. The sons of the two men made the changes in ownership of the lands as indicated by the value of the hands held by their fathers in that memorable game."

Recognized a Fellow-Craftsman.

Commercial travelers, sometimes called "drummers," have acquired a reputation, perhaps undeserved, for largeness of statement. Thus we read in the Washington Star that a commercial traveler of the more flashy type had just finished a startling story, when the listener, a new acquaintance, remarked:

"That reminds me of one of Munchausen's yarns."

"Munchausen?" answered the drummer; "who is he?"

"Why, don't you know about him? He is the most colossal example of mendacity that civilization has produced."

A moment of silence followed, broken by the commercial traveler.

"Excuse me," he said, "would you mind telling me what house he travels for?"

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - MARCH 15, 1895.

A NATIONAL cat show will be held in New York in May.

IT has been determined that no more patents for lands granted the subsidized railroads shall be issued until there has been a settlement of the debt due the government from these roads. That's the stuff.

HARRY HAYWARD, convicted of the murder of Catharine Ging, was on Monday sentenced by Judge Smith to be hanged three months hence, in Minneapolis. Hayward reiterated his protestation of innocence.

WORTH, the famous dressmaker of Paris, is dead. He employed 1,200 people and turned out 10,000 dresses and cloaks per year. The Americans, he once said, were his best customers—and no doubt the easiest duped by the allurements of his swell establishment.

PAULINE CONY AUBREY, daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, has applied for divorce from her husband, James Matthew Aubrey, Jr., with whom she eloped some years ago. The husband turned out worthless and has frequently been arrested for forgery. His wife left him some years ago.

THE bill abolishing jury commissioners and providing that the duties of said officers be performed by the county commissioners was defeated in the state legislature last week. The present legislature is in favor of more offices instead of less. There are not enough at present to go around among the members of the g. o. p.

According to a tabulated statement of comparisons of appropriations made by the 53rd congress as compared with the aggregate for the 51st and 52nd congresses, respectively, the following is given: Total appropriations by the 51st congress $988,417,183; by the 52nd congress $1,027,104,647 and by the 53rd congress $990,338,691.

GLADSTONE computes that the habitual speakers of the English language have increased from 15,000,000 to 105,000,000 during the last 100 years, and that they will number 120,000,000 by the end of the year 1900. At that rate of increase, which is seven-fold each century, such speakers will include not less than 840,000,000 by the end of the year 2000.

THE state board of agriculture has sent out circulars announcing that a new fruit pest called the San Jose Scale has made its appearance on the western slope and will advance eastward. By addressing Thomas S. Edge, secretary of the state board of agriculture, at Harrisburg, full particulars regarding the best means of destroying it may be obtained.

BRADSTREET'S for last week says: The general business situation shows much improvement from several c nters.

This is declared due in part to the adjournment of congress and to some extent to better weather.

Gains are shown in improved demand for lumber and other building materials and in receipt of larger orders for structural iron and steel, together with the absorption of available stocks of Bessemer pig iron.

In the South, Augusta cotton factories have received a large number of orders, many for future delivery, and in almost all directions jobbers report increased sales of staple dry goods, hats, shoes, millinery and hardware.

Fine foreign woolen goods continue to attract the special attention heretofore reported and are competing successfully with corresponding American grades.

London wool sales report a moderately higher and stronger market. The tendency of prices remains as heretofore an advance being reported in shoes, which has checked the volume of business for fall delivery in cotton, due, as alleged, to a spread of confidence in the prospect for a reduced cotton acreage; pork, lard, refined sugar, Indian corn, live hogs and leather, the latter having advanced sharply. Bessemer pigiron is unchanged, despite the market being cleared of available supplies, and lumber, while nominally unchanged, is firm, with an upward tendency.

Selling woolen in England, Says the Philadelphia *Times*, is a new departure for American manufacturers to engage in, and yet this is the story the Consul at Bradford sends to the state Department, with the further information that American woolens are disposed of there at a profit and that, too, in the face of the fact that Bradford is the central woolen market of Great Britain.

American woolen cloth at 50 and 60 cents a yard, which experts concede to be from goods of a superior grade, is just as much a puzzle to the English maker as it is to the American at home accustomed to paying much higher figures and to believing the tariff chaff so generally thrown out to bolster up the tariff tax bounties. The new tariff disproves the argument of the high protectionist very early in the game that a reduction of the duty on wools would ruin trade abroad and the mills at home.

Nothing of the kind follows the admission of free material, but to the contrary the mills are in possession of a stimulus, the looms and spindles are working up a new competition and American woolen cloth is now in the English markets in company with American carpets, which were long months ago.

The prediction that American manufacturers, with the advantage of free wool, would have their goods in Bradford in six months after the new tariff bill had passed, has been more than realized. Britain is beaten on its own ground and the future is rich in promise.

THE act to prohibit and punish the wearing of "any religious garb" by a teacher in the public schools, says the Philadelphia *Times*, is either improper or unnecessary. In its plain and literal meaning it is an attempt to regulate, to prescribe or to proscribe the costume of individuals. Just what constitutes a "religious garb" is not easy to define, and personal religion is no more a subject for legislation than personal attire

The purpose of the act, of course, is to prohibit the employment as teachers of any religious society or order wearing a distinctive dress, and while this would apply as well to Protestants as to Catholics, the actual intent is narrower than this. The bill was obviously suggested by the exceptional case recently brought to notice at Gallitzin, where, in a community composed almost wholly of Roman Catholics, resident members of a sisterhood were made teachers in the public school, to the general satisfaction of the people and with the approval of the courts.

It is obvious that the Gallitzin case did nobody any harm and infringed no body's rights or liberties. It is also obvious that there are very few if there are any other school districts in the state where an arrangement of this kind could be made, though in such exceptional cases it is eminently proper. The proposed act must therefore be unnecessary and inoperative except in rare instances where it would be distinctly improper, and this is assuming the general rule that the public schools should be kept free from ecclesiastical or sectarian influence.

In other words the act in question is needless in itself, while in its intent it is merely an expression of intolerance. It has its origin avowedly in the influence of a sort of Know Nothing revival that has been making itself felt in our state politics of late and that will probably have to run its course. It will do no great harm and it is not worth while to get excited about. But the spirit is bad and the subservience shown to it in the legislature is not creditable.

ON Tuesday the bill making it a misdemeanor for a teacher in the public schools of the state to wear any religious garb was passed by the house by a vote of 151 for the bill to 26 against it. Both Messrs. Stineman and Patterson from this county voted for the bill. During the discussion on the merits of the bill Representative Spangler of Cumberland county, made a speech in its favor in which he made the wild charge that "Harrity had made a political deal with three Catholic priests on the top of the Allegheny Mountains" when Representative O'Malley, a Republican from Scranton, arose and demanded the speaker's authority for the statement saying: "I am a member of that church and I have never known a Catholic priest to meddle in politics. As the gentleman has made the charge here, I think he should give us his authority, the names of the priests and all the particulars." "I said I had read that such a thing had been done," was the way Spangler got out of it.

Representative Seyfert, of Lancaster, made a vigorous protest against the measure. "As a representative of the majority party in the house," he said, "I ask can it be possible that we have lost our heads, and here on the evening of the Nineteenth century, stand up and uphold such a piece of demagogism as this." He called attention to the fate of a similar bill in New Jersey and predicted that within a decade every man present would be ashamed of such a measure. He declared that since his last speech against the bill he had been threatened, notes had been left at his house and every possible effort made to choke off his opposition. In conclusion he dared any one there to get up and make a square, honest argument in favor of the bill.

REPRESENTATIVE FOW introduced a bill in the house, at Harrisburg, relating to suits for libel that is of general interest. It provides that "before any suit shall be brought for publication of a libel in any newspaper in this state, the aggrieved party shall at least three days before filing or serving the complaint in such suit, serve notice on the publisher or publishers of said newspaper, at their principal office of publication, specifying the statements in said articles which he or they allege to be false and defamatory. If it shall appear that the said article was published in good faith, that its falsity was due to mistake or misapprehension of the facts, and that a full or fair retraction of any statement therein alleged to be erroneous was published in the next regular issue of said newspaper, or in case of daily newspapers within three days after such mistake or misapprehension was brought to the knowledge of said publisher or publishers in as conspicuous place and type in such newspaper as was the article complained of as a libel, then the plaintiff in such case shall recover only actual damages. Provided, however, that the provision of this act shall not apply to the case of any libel against any candidate for a public office in this state, unless the retraction of the charge is made editorially in a conspicuous manner at least three days before the election in case such libelous article was published in a weekly paper, at least ten days before the election.,'

The bill is a rescript of the Minnesota act and was indorsed at the recent convention in New York of the Newspaper Publishers' association.

THE new anti-lottery law, passed at the recent session of congress, prohibits express companies or other common carriers from carrying lottery letters, tickets, or advertising, under a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine. It also empowers the postmaster-general to confiscate all mail matter sent out by lottery companies, whether under seal or not, and return to the sender or the dead-letter office, mail addressed to lottery companies. The law applies to companies in this and foreign countries.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., March 8, 1895.—The new silver party was launched this week by the executive committee of the Bi Metallic League, together with the suggestion that ex-Representative Sibley, of Pa., who was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat and who gained an unenviable notoriety by blackguarding a Democratic President in one of the dirtiest speeches ever made on the floor of the house and who became an avowed populist long before the expiration of his term, should be the nominee of the new party for the Presidency. Sibley was given this distinction solely because he has money and is willing to spend it. As a matter of fact there is every reason to believe that the new so called silver party is nothing more than a move to compel the Republicans to nominate a presidential candidate who, if not personally favorable to silver, will at least promise to sign a free silver bill, if he is elected and congress passes one during his term. That's why a candidate was "suggested", instead of nominated. It was this suspicion that the new party is merely intended to be a tail to the next Republican national convention that has prevented such pronounced silver Democrats as Bland, of Mo., and Bryan, of Nebr., endorsing it. They, and the silver Democrats generally, believe it unwise for Democrats to join a new party at this time, and expect that the platform of the next Democratic national convention will show the wisdom of that belief. Representative Newlands, of Nevada, is to be in executive charge of the headquarters of the alleged new party, which are to be established in Washington. Mr. Sibley let the cat out of the bag when he said that if the Republicans would nominate Senator Cameron for president the American Bi-Metallic party—that's the name of the new party— would support him. The only two senators identified with the new party are Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, both of whom are devoted friends to Cameron. It looks like "the Cameron party" was the right name for it.

Hon. W. C. Gear, one of the five Democratic members of the Ohio state senate, is in Washington. He has this to say of the political situation in his state: "The unterrified Democracy of the Buckeye state have never yet been dismayed, and will be found fighting with all the old-time aggressiveness when the next campaign is inaugurated. I very much desire to see Hon. Paul J. Sorg the nominee of our party for governor. He is the strongest candidate that could be put up, and if there is a possibility of Democratic success, it is with Sorg to lead the ticket. His German descent makes him popular with Teutonic voters. His standing with laboring people is the highest. Paul Sorg has proved his friendship for the workingman in the most practical way. A large employer of labor, he has never cut down wages, and his business has not suffered from strikes. The Ohio Republicans are ranged in hostile factions, and if the bitter feeling between the partisans of Foraker and McKinley continues to grow in intensity, there will be a great chance for Democratic victory."

"The court is happy to welcome an old acquaintance in a new relation," was the response of Chief Justice Fuller to Attorney General Olney's official introduction of Hon. Holmes Conrad, the new solicitor General, to the supreme court at the opening of the case involving the constitutionality of the income tax. Attorney General Olney, Assistant Attorney General Whitney and Solicitor General Conrad are defending the constitutionality of the tax, while opposed to them are a round dozen of the most prominent lawyers in the United States. The greatest interest is felt in this decision. About fifteen years ago the supreme court decided the old income tax to have been constitutional, and the impression among laymen is that it will so decide again, but it must not be forgotten that there has been an almost entire change in the personnel of the court since that decision was made.

There is considerable speculation about that monetary conference, which as yet is only among the probabilities. It is expected that the call for it, if issued at all, will come from Germany. It will be entirely discretionary with President Cleveland whether he accepts the invitation for this country to participate, but there is no reason to doubt his acceptance. It is not certain that the three commissioners to be selected by the President will be named until the invitation for the conference has been issued and accepted. The six commissioners named by the senate and house—Senators Jones, of Ark.; Teller, of Colo., and Daniel, of Va., and Representatives Crisp, of Georgia, Culbertson, of Texas, and Hilt, of Illinois,—are, with the exception of Mr. Hilt, all silver men.

Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle were much disappointed at being prevented at the last minute by important official business from accompanying President Cleveland on his hunting and fishing trip.

M.

The Water Too Low.

Harrisburg, March 9.—The boiler of the engine on Pacific Express, Pennsylvania Railroad, which left this city at 3:10 this morning; exploded, while the train was running at the usual rate of speed, a mile west of Cove Station.

The engine was turned around and the mail and baggage cars were derailed. John H. Peffley, fireman, whose home is at Marysville, was blown 50 feet in the air and died in five minutes. John A Funk, the engineer, of this city, was seriously hurt, but will recover. At the hospital he stated that he could not account for the accident, but thought some cold water might have accidentally entered the boiler.

The roundhouse men say the engine was turned out this morning in good shape. At the time of the accident there was 160 pounds steam pressure, and the boiler was about two-thirds full of water.

Funk was buried under the demolished cab of the locomotive. The postal car was thrown upon its side and badly damaged, but the clerk escaped with slight injuries. Old engineers think Engineer Funk allowed the water in the boiler to get below the crown sheet.

Palm a Little Ahead.

Meadville, Pa., March 11.—Another chapter in Editor A. J. Palm's butterine joke on the Pennsylvania state dairymen's association came to light to day when Mr. Palm submitted to the local press an affidavit from the employes of Armour & Co., of Chicago, that they sent to Mr. Palm, February 4, three packages of butterine made at the company's factory, Mr. Palm also testified that the three packages received from Armour & Co., were entered as butter for prizes at the dairymen's meeting, and received prizes as genuine dairy butter.

John C McClintock, an ex president for the dairymen's association, has caused to be published a statement that the articles entered by Mr. Palm were genuine butter and that he was duped by Armour & Co. As the case now stands, Palm appears to be several lengths ahead.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Prodigal's Hard Fate.

Chicago, March 12.—A strange story is developed by the pardon from the Joliet State prison of Harry Steel, who was serving a 14 year sentence for a robbery committed in 1889. The pardon was the result of the efforts of J. W Drouillard, a prominent Chicago attorney, who was an old time friend and school chum of the prisoner.

Steel was the member of a prominent and wealthy family of Portsmouth, O., and inherited a $60,000 fortune. He held several government positions in Ohio, but lost all his money on the races, and came to Chicago in 1889 penniless and desperate. Too proud to inform his friends of his condition, he finally reached the verge of starvation, and one night stole a pair of 60 cent second-hand shoes in a Halstead street shop, knocking down the proprietor in his attempt to escape.

For the 60-cent theft he was sentenced to 14 years in Joliet. United States Senator Foote, of Vermont, who was a relative of his mother, and other prominent people tried to effect a pardon, but unsuccessfully, and his existence had been almost forgotten when attorney Drouillard, on a recent visit to the prison, recognized his old time friend in the broken, haggard convict, Steele.

The severity of the sentence and the petty offense were placed before Governor Atgeld, the attorney's efforts finally resulting in a pardon after the prisoner had served six years for his 60 cent theft, expiating his crime at the rate of 10 cents a year.

Twenty-Five Men Entombed.

Winnipeg, Mann., March 11.—The shaft house at the famous Sultana gold mine, fourteen miles from Rat Portage, caught fire this afternoon and before the flames were discovered they completely enveloped the building.

The smoke and flames immediately cut off the air supply to the mine, in which were working twenty or twenty-five miners. A messenger, who arrived at Rat Portage from the mine at 8 o'clock to-night, says that when he left at 4 o'clock, only four men had been brought up. A number of doctors were working over these in the hope of resuscitating them, but with small chance of success. The other men were certainly suffocated and practically given up for lost.

The shafting and shaft machinery being destroyed, hindered the work of rescue. The families of the men live at Rat Portage and there is great excitement, as their only communication with the mine is a circuitous and somewhat dangerous wagon trail. No further particulars can be expected to night.

Gored the Wrong Ox.

It was announced in Harrisburg that Captain French, of Washington county, would introduce in the legislature a bill premitting religious societies to use schoolhouses in townships. The measure makes it lawful for public schoolhouses in townships to be used by any religious societies for worship or religious instruction at the discretion of the school board, providing that such use shall not interefere with school hours or the management of the schools. It is intended to counteract the effect of the Smith Religious Garb bill, should it become a law.

Under the decision of the supreme court in the case against the nuns teaching the public schools at Gallitzin, schoolhouses cannot be used for religious instruction even after school hours. Mr. French has received a letter from a constituent at Cannonsburg stating that the schools in that locality are being used for this purpose by the Methodists and other denominations without objection from any quarter.

Attack on Governor Hastings.

Butler, Pa., March 10.—At a meeting of the independent oil producers last night Governor Hastings was bitterly denounced for having signed the Marshall bill, which repeals the act of 1883, prohibiting the consolidation of competing pipe lines. O. M. Walker presided, and speeches were made by Clarence Walker and ex Senator Lee. The resolutions adopted condemn the Governor for signing the bill and say that "through weakness or avarice he has proven himself the servant, not of the people, but of the corporate and money power of the land;" that "he is no longer entitled to the confidence and support of the people, but deserves the condemnation of honest citizens elerywhere and for all time," and that "we call upon all citizens to take time to think that their homes and happiness and that of their children and grandchildren are threatened by the legal assumptions of corporations that they are the creators of this commonwealth."

Drove a Family From Town.

Westville, Ind., March 11.—Last night a mob of 300 men congregated at the house of Ira Congden, and with lighted torches escorted his entire family outside the town limits. During the evening Congden became involved in a street brawl with Louis Fletcher, and assisted by his sons and daughter, seriously stabbed Fletcher with a butcher knife and crushed his skull with bricks. The sight of the wounded man writhing in agony excited the people and a mob sought to avenge the bloody deed.

When Congdon and his family had been disposed of, the mob raided the house of Emerson Poston and his mistress, Mary Rogers, whose husband recently disappeared, were publicly hanged in effigy, and the mob was determined to tar and feather the couple. Poston had been warned and disappeared.

Victory for the Miners.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 11.—Over 8,000 river coal miners in this city will start to work to-morrow, the operators having granted the 69 cents per ton demanded by the men. The operators claim, however, that the advance is not permanent, and that it would not have been granted but for the reason of the favorable condition of the river for shipping coal.

The Railroad Coal Operators' Association held a meeting to-day and decided not to pay over 55 cents as long as the Cleveland Gas Coal Company pay their miners that price. The members of the association who granted the 69 cents demanded by the minars explained that they did it so they could furnish coal to their local retail trade, and that no coal was being dug for outside shipments.

RIDDLED WITH LEAD.

A Colorado Mob Attacks Nine Italian Murderers.

FOUR OF THEM ARE KILLED.

The Driver of the Wagon on Which They Were Being Taken to Jail Also Killed. Race War on Between Italians and Americans.

WATSONBURG, Colo., March 13.—Two or three days ago Deputy Sheriff Hixon was brutally murdered at this place by several Italian coal miners. After pounding the deputy's head into a pulp, the body was hidden and was not found until Monday morning. A general alarm was given and bloodhounds put upon the murderers' trail. In a short time the well-trained dogs succeeded in running down nine men, who acknowledged having committed the crime, and each endeavored to lay it on the other.

An inquest was held, at which the guilt of the nine Italians was plainly proven. Hixon being a very popular man, the feeling among other miners and citizens in general grew to fever heat, and at the close of the coroner's inquest, as the prisoners were being taken to jail in a wagon, a mob made a rush for them, and before the sheriff and his deputies could raise a hand to protect them, the bodies of four of the Italians and the American driver were riddled with bullets.

At this juncture a general riot started. One hundred or more Italians, seeing their countrymen lying around dead, became frenzied, and are swearing they will have vengeance. Both factions began arming themselves and at last accounts were expected to come together at any moment. The telegraph operator at Watsonburg has abandoned his post, leaving no way to secure further information except as it is brought into surrounding towns by people who are fleeing from the scene of trouble, or deputy sheriffs seeking assistance.

Governor McKinley In Atlanta

ATLANTA, March 12.—Governor McKinley was delayed in Rome by a wreck on the East Tennessee road near that city. He was entertained by the Republicans of Rome and later came to this city

Defaulter Taylor Caught.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 13.—Advices received here via Tampa report the arrest, in Mexico, of Taylor, the ex-South Dakota treasurer, who defaulted for several hundred thousand dollars.

Sentenced For Twenty Years.

WINSTON, N. C., March 13.—Perry Coffey, who murdered his brother in Wilkes county last fall, killing him with a stick, has been sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary.

A Nobleman's Death.

LONDON, March 13.—The Earl of Bessborough is dead.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The Homestead steel works resumed in full on Monday, for the first time for some weeks.

—The residence of Abram Myers, near Mt. Pleasant, Pa., was burglarized of about $500 worth of silver and jewelry.

—Louisiana sugar planters, who have been crushed by the sugar trust, have decided to start an independent sugar refinery.

—The Cortland, N. Y., cart and carriage works were destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss, $65,000. Sixty men were thrown out of work.

—The Connecticut legislature on Tuesday repealed the ancient Sunday law against newspapers, barber shops and similar necessities.

—David Blossar, a blacksmith, of Creston, Ia., committed suicide Saturday when an officer was about to arrest him for forgeries aggregating $15,000.

—The largest steel rail mill at Bethlehem, Pa., resumed work on Monday on an order of 12,000 tons for a Georgia road, giving employment to 1,500 men.

—Governor McKinley and Mrs. McKinley have gone to Thomasville, Ga., where they will remain for some time for the benefit of Mrs. McKinleys health.

—A clergyman at west Superior, Wis., has been relelved of his pastorate because he stole his sermons from Talmage and Ingersoll without giving proper credit.

—Mr. Solomon offered a resolution in the Illinois senate charging gross immortality in the great department stores of Chicago and calling for an investigation.

—Charles Disbrow, of McKeesport, on Monday accidently shot his young brother, Earl, with a 42-calibre pistol. The bullet passed through the child's body, but he will recover.

—Two married men, William Wells and Ernest Braunlich, of Harmon, W. Va., engaged in a quarrel about a woman. Wells shot Braunlich twice, and the latter will die.

—Over 50 persons have died of a strange malady in Floyd county, Ky., which starts in the stomach, rises to the throat and chokes the victim to death. It is contagious and many people are afflicted with it.

—George Hughes, 24 years old, a lineman employed by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Saturday night shot and instantly killed Joseph Diminis, an electric worker, at St. Denis, Md. in a drunken row. Hughes has been arrested.

—William Ferns, who, about seven years ago, mysteriously disappeared from Blairsville Intersection, was found dead on Tuesday night alongside the river bank by Henry Livengood. Many believe he was murdered and the coroner is investigating the case.

—On Saturday evening Charles Kirby, aged 24 years, seriously shot Frederick Case, about the same age, and then shot himself dead at Schuyler Falls, N. Y. Case was walking with Kirby's sister Kirby had previously borbidden Case from paying attentions to the girl.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 25th day of March, 1895, unless cause be shown to the contrary:

First and final account of C. Girard, assignee of Reynolds & Bowen.

J. C. DARBY,
Prothonotary

Prothonotary's Office, March 1, 1895.

NOTICE.—My wife Franie having left my bed and board without sufficient cause or provocation, I hereby notify the public that I will not be accountable for any debt she may contract, neither will I be accountable for any debt made or contracted by my children or any of them. See article of separation recorded.

JOHN FEICHT.

Spangler, March 1, 1895.6t.

B. & B.

Black.

The greatest sale of medium to finest

Black Silks

ever inaugurated in this store. Bought from stock of an overloaded manufacturer—the acknowledged best maker of Black Silks in the world—and to be sold at prices that will astonish every investigator.

Pure Silk
BLACK GROS-GRAINS, 50c., 65c. and 65c. a yard.

Elegant
BLACK CHACHEMIRE GROS-GRAIN SILKS, 75c., 85c. and $1.00.

Elegant
BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, 75c., 85c. and $1.00.

Such Black Silk goodness at prices never before heard of, is the verdict of everybody.

Splendid quality
FAILLE FRANCAISE, 75c., 85c., $1 to $1.50 per yard.

25 styles in handsome
BLACK BROCADE TAFFETA SILKS, 24 inches wide, - - - 75c. a yard.

WASH GOODS.

Extent and variety unequaled. Prices better than the best you've ever done on anything like the quality and styles:
FINE PRINTED INDIA LINONS, Figured and Striped, 32 inches wide, neat, pretty styles, - 7½C. A YARD.
Fine and beautiful
PRINTED JACONETS, 32 inches wide, - - 10C. A YARD.
Imported Dimities, Organdies, Irish Linen Suitings—solid colors, Killarney Hand-spun Suitings, Teviots, Cheviottes, Zephyr Ginghams, New Corded Zephyrs, Silk Ginghams, etc., etc.

We might go on and fill pages enumerating the Choice dainty WASH FABRICS of this extensive stock, but greater satisfaction will be given you by coming or sending for samples and seeing for yourself these most attractive collections. That prices are right is proven by the immense MAIL ORDER BUSINESS done. Will you write and see about it?

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

A. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. H. BUCK,
ESTABLISHED 1872.

Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, - - PENN'A.

A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Carrolltown Bank,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

T. A. SHARBAUGH, Cashier.

General Banking Business Transacted.

The following are the principal features of general banking business:

DEPOSITS
Received payable on demand, and interest bearing certificates issued to time depositors.

LOANS
Extended to customers on favorable terms and approved paper discounted at all times.

COLLECTIONS
Made in the locality and upon all the banking towns in the United States. Charges moderate

DRAFTS
Issued negotiable in all parts of the United States, and foreign exchange issued on all parts of Europe.

ACCOUNTS
Of merchants, farmers and others solicited, to whom reasonable accomodation will be extended. Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.

THE
First National Bank
OF PATTON.

PATTON, Cambria Co., Pa.

Capital, paid up, - - $50,000.

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals received upon the most favorable terms consistent with safe and conservative Banking.

Steamship Tickets for sale by all the leading Lines and Foreign Drafts payable in any of the principal cities of the Old World.

All correspondence will have our personal and prompt attention.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

oct13.93

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect January 21, 1895.

Connections at Cresson.

EAST.

Seashore Express, week days	6 30 a m
Altoona Accommodation, week days	9 25 a m
Day Express, daily	11 54 a m
Altoona Express, daily	1 00 p m
Harrisburg Accommodation, Sundays only	1 07 p m
Mail Express, daily	5 17 p m
Philadelphia Express, daily	8 12 p m

WEST.

Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 14 a m
Pacific Express, daily	8 37 a m
Way Passenger, daily	2 06 p m
Mail Train, week days	4 26 p m
Fast Line, daily	8 28 p. m
Johnstown Accommodation, week days	8 34 p m

Ebensburg Branch

Trains leave as follows: 7.20 a. m., and 3.50 p. m. and arrive at Cresson at 7.57, a. m. and 4.05 p. m. Leave Cresson at 9.45, a. m and 5.35 p. m., and arrive at Ebensburg at 10.20 a. m, and 6.10 p. m.

Cresson and Clearfield.

Leave Ivyona at 6.45 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. arriving at Cresson at 8.05 a. m. and 4.20 p. m. Leave Cresson 9.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., arriving at Ivyona at 10.50 a m. and 6.50 p. m.

For rates maps, etc., call on agent or address THOS. E. WATT, P. A. W. D., 119 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Manager.

S. L. REED. MATHOT READE.

REED & READE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, - - - PENNA.
Office on Centre street. [4.28 93

KITTELL & LITTLE,
Attorneys at Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Opera House, 2.9.94

T. W. DICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.
Special attention to given claims for Pension Bounty, etc. ch7-'890

J. F. MCKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, - PA
Office on Centre street.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Colonade Row, on Centre street.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA.
Office in Opera House, Center street.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Luke Rodgers, late of Munster township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to me, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay and those having claims against the same to present duly authenticated for settlement.

ANNA RODGERS,
Executrix.

Munster Twp., Feb. 8, 1895.

TO

THE MONEY SAVERS

OF

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

While other merchants are advertising "Clearance Sales" shop-worn goods, Bradley's have opened the most complete line new Spring Goods. All the latest things of the season at lower prices than you ever knew or heard of. Come to where you have a choice.

25 Yards of Yard-Wide Muslin for $1.00

50-inch Black Henrietta for 45 cents per yard. Choice of shades Cashmere at 20 cents—full 36-inch goods.

New Moire Satines at 15 Cents

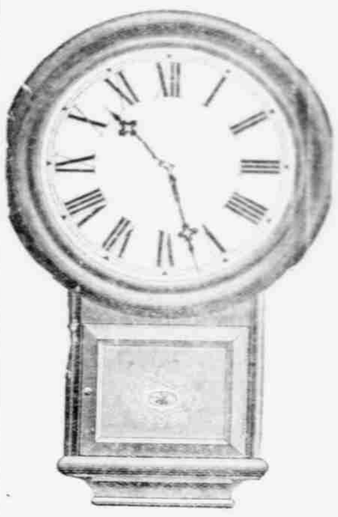
New Line of Dress Ginghams at 7 cents.

These are a few of the many Bargains awaiting you at

Bradley's Cash Store

MAIN STREET, GALLITZIN.

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER
—AND DEALER IN—



WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND OPTICAL GOODS.

CELEBRATED ROCKFORD WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches.

LARGE SELECTION OF KINGS CO. FLINT GLASS WARE ON HAND.

All work guaranteed.

CARL RIVINIUS.

FARMERS!

TAKE NOTICE

When you want GOOD FLOUR take your grain to the OLD SHENKLE MILL in Ebensburg. The

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

for the manufacture of Flour has been put in the Old Shenkle Grist Mill in Ebensburg and turns out nothing but

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Bring in your grain and give us a trial. Each man's grain in ground separately and you get the Flour of your own wheat. If farmers wish to exchange grain for Flour they can do so. The Mill is running every day with the BEST OF POWER.

S. D. LUDWIG,

PROPRIETOR.

DENTISTRY

In all its Latest and Most Improved Methods.

Automatic Suction Cavities, Aluminum Plates, Crowns and Bridges. Teeth Extracted Absolutely Without Pain by using Prof. May's E. E. Eight-en years' experience. First Class Work Done at the Most Reasonable Rates. All Work Warranted.

Terms Strictly Cash.

DR. A. LAINO.

[12.14.94] Office on Main Street, second door north of M. E. Church, Ebensburg, Pa.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOP.

Having opened up in the shop lately occupied by J. A. Boney in the West ward of Ebensburg, I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Cariage work on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Special attention given to Repair work and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. E. BENDER,
formerly of Carrolltown.

[Jan11.3m]

Park Institute.

204 NORTH AVENUE, ALLEGHENY, PA. Established as part of the Western University of Pa. The most Complete and Best Equipped English Commercial, and Short hand School in the state. Students of both sexes admitted at any time. The latest Catalogue and Journal containing full information sent free to any address.

W. D. ROWAN, Secretary. sept23.4 LEVI LUDDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

Cambria Freeman.

PUBLISHED AT CARROLLTOWN, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY. - MARCH 15, 1895.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—The old Pennsylvania canal, and forerunner of the Pennsylvania railroad, and owned by the latter, will be abandoned. That part of the canal in operation in recent years starts at Columbia, on the Susquehanna, branching out north and northeasterly, extending to Clark's Ferry, Newton Hamilton, Northumberland, Nanticoke and Lock Haven, and penetrating the important Wyoming coal region. The operation of the canal has been attended with loss from year to year.

—Seven coal operators in the Pittsburg district, engaged in supplying the coal market, have granted the 69-cent rate demanded by their miners. President Cairns, of the Miners' Association, in summing up the situation, stated that 15,000 men are actually out on strike; over 1,000 are receiving the price demanded and about 4,000 are working at the old figures. The miners' officials expect to make a strong fight, but as yet none will venture an opinion as to the duration or outcome of the contest.

—A Clearfield gentleman, who was at the Bolton recently, in referring to the fact that the Bigler brothers—Edmund A. and William D.—hold two responsible official positions, one at the eastern and the other at the western end of the state—jocularly said: "But that runs in the family. Their father—William Bigler—was elected governor of Pennsylvania in 1854. In the very same year a brother of the latter was elected governor of California. Both men were nominated for office without the knowledge of either, and both had been duly elect and installed in the executive chair for many days before the news of that event had traveled from the Pacific to Pennsylvania and *vice versa*. News went slow A. D. 1854 via Cape Horn, and that is the reason that the Bigler brothers were so slow in finding out each other's political honors."—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

—An eminent physician calls attention to a simple means of keeping chills, colds and the ailments that cold weather brings on at a distance. Deep and forced respiration, he says, will keep the entire body in a glow in the coldest weather, though one be thinly clad. He declares he was himself half frozen to death one night, and began taking deep breaths and keeping the air in his lungs as long as possible, with the result that he was thoroughly comfortable in a few minutes. The plan is an easy one to try, and seems logical, too, since it is a physiological fact well known that the heat of the body is generated by slow combustion, to which oxygen is a factor, and rapid breathing would naturally increase this combustion. Some fuel is needed, however, the same as for other combustion, and the scheme would probably not work unless that had been supplied in the form of food to the body.

Death of Henry Scanlan Esq.

As we go to press we learn of the death of Henry Scanlan, Esq., of Carrolltown, this Thursday afternoon, the sad event happening at the Pennsylvania railroad depot at Cresson, where Mr. Scanlan had arrived from a surveying trip and intended taking the evening train for his home when he was suddenly striken down with heart disease. 'Squire Scanlan was probably known by more people than any other man in the county, as during the past fifty years he had followed the profession of a surveyor and during that time had surveyed nearly every farm in the north of the county. 'Squire Scanlan was born in Cambria township, about three miles East of Ebensburg, in April 1818, and was in the 77th year of his age. He was twice married and leaves to survive him his second wife and five sons—John, Thomas and Harry, of Carrolltown; James V. and William, of Johnstown—and two daughters—Josephine, wife of James C. Easly, Esq., of Carrolltown, and the other who is a member of a religious order in Florida. 'Squire Scanlan at an early day located in Carrolltown where he has been continuously elected a justice of the peace for the past thirty years or more.

"The Land of Flowers"

If the general sentiment concerning the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally conducted tours to Florida is to be taken as an index of their popularity, they may in all verity be styled the ideal tours.

The next and last of this season's series of tours to Jacksonville will leave New York and Philadelphia on March 26th, and the rate, including round-trip transportation and meals and Pullman berth on special train going, is $50 from New York and $48 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points. Tickets for this tour will be good for return passage on regular trains until May 31.

The number of persons for which accommodations can be provided is necessarily limited, and it would be prudent for those who desire to join this party to make early application for space. For further information apply to ticket agents or address Tourist Agent 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad street station, Philadelphia, to whom application for space should also be made.

Report of Grand Jury.

To His Honor, the Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county:

WHEREAS, In a privilege granted the grand jury for the purpose of investigating the county home, jail, etc., we would hereby respectfully submit the following:

First, in visiting the county home we found it in a sanitary and healthful condition, and would hereby confer credit on Steward Hoover.

Second, on visiting the jail we find the prison in a clean and healthful condition, and would respectfully recommend repairing of the office and the warden's bedroom, also the plastering of the prison kitchen, and a bath tub for use of the family in charge.

The general appearance of the court house is good, but we would recommend more room in the vault in the register and recorder's office for books.

R. H. NIXON, Foreman.

Obituary.

SUTTON.—Died at her home in Clearfield township on Thursday, March 7th, 1895, Ellen, wife of John Sutton, aged about 40 years.

The deceased is survived by her husband and nine children—three sons and six daughters—namely: Harvey, Blair, Thomas, Agnes, Maude, Norah, May, Dorothy and an infant daughter. Beside her husband and children she is also survived by three brothers and three sisters, namely: Dr. J. B. Noonan, of Patton; Jesse, Stanislaus, Agnes, and Mrs. David Watt, of Altoona, and Mrs. Eliza ——, of Ohio. The funeral took place from her late residence at 9o'clock Sunday morning. The deceased was a devout member of the Catholic church, an exemplary wife and mother, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her remains we followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of sorrowing friends who sympathize deeply with her afflicted family. A.

Judge Barker Ill.

On account of the illness of Judge Barker court was adjourned on Monday and jurors, witnesses and suitors were dismissed. Judge Barker was taken with a bad cold on Saturday and for a time threatened with pneumonia but luckily escaped that trouble. Every effort was made to get another judge here but on account of the short notice another could not be had, and court had to be dismissed.

Judge Barker is rapidly recovering and it is thought that he will again be able to be about in a few days. He has notified Prothonotary Darby that he will file his decisions on the license applications on Saturday.

Court Proceedings.

The following cases were disposed of last week in addition to those already reported in the FREEMAN:

Commonwealth vs. William Boyer, robbery and receiving stolen goods. Jury find defendant guilty of larceny.

Commonwealth vs. H. Franklin Horner, assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty and the prosecutor, C. J. Beegle, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Nagle, assault and battery. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs and three months in jail.

Commonwealth vs. Ben Vanorsdall, selling liquor without license. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and costs and three months in jail.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Miller and Alden Stiffler, assault and battery. Jury find defendants not guilty and divide the costs between the prosecutor, James P. Shadle, and Joseph Miller, one of the defendants.

Commonwealth vs. Ford Schmidt, selling and furnishing liquor on Sunday. Not a true bill and the prosecutor, Louis Shaffer, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Hoffman, forcible entry and detainer. Not a true bill and the prosecutor, Daniel Allison, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Henock, false pretense. Not a true bill and the prosecutor, F. J. Yeager, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. N. B. Harvey, burning a shop, attempt to burn a shop, etc. Not a true bill and the prosecutor, James S. Bracken, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Michael McArdle, robbing freight cars. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs and one year and nine months in the Western penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Sullivan and Charles Gleason, larceny and receiving stolen goods. Jury find defendants guilty.

Commonwealth vs. William Petrukwith, fraudulently making, altering, and fraudulently uttering a written instrument. Jury find defendant guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Ben Shaffer and M. C. Baldwin, burglary. Defendants plead guilty. Sentenced to jointly pay a fine of $100 and costs and Shaffer to a term of six months in jail and Baldwin to two years and six months in the penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. Richard Lewis, entering a building with intent to commit a felony. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Lee Good, larceny. Jury find defendant guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Martin Anderson, defrauding a boarding-house keeper. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs Henry Dunlap, Joseph Lloyd and Matthew Myers, entering a shop with intent to commit a felony, larceny and receiving stolen goods. A *nol pros* as to Dunlap and Lloyd and jury found Myers not guilty.

On Friday afternoon the case of the Commonwealth vs. Ellis B. Reed, of Hastings, was reached. The defendant was indicted for rape and on being arraigned pleaded not guilty. The victim, Leona Spencer, aged 13, the daughter of E. F. Spencer, a druggist at Hastings, on being called to the witness stand, told the following:

"On the evening of the 12th of February I went down to Mr. Reed's to ask Goldie, his adopted daughter, to go with me to the opera; Goldie had to finish washing the dishes; Mr Reed asked me to come from the kitchen to the dining room; he took me by the arm and led me up stairs and into a dark room; he threw me on the bed and outraged me; I went down stairs and talked to Goldie and was with her when she dressed for the opera; Della Richards came in and was there part of the time while Goldie was getting ready; we all three went to the opera house together; I went home from the opera house with papa and mamma; after we got home I told mamma of what had happened to me at the hands of Mr. Reed." The cross-examination developed nothing new, and supplied only minor details in the chain of testimony.

When the defendant took the stand as a witness in his own behalf he testified to nearly all the circumstances identically the same as the prosecution. He explained that he called Leona out of the kitchen to ask her why she came there to get Goldie to go with her to the opera house. "Mrs. Reed was absent," he said, and I needed Goldie at home to attend to the work. I did not go up stairs with Leona," he said, "nor did I see her up there. I was up there myself," he admitted, "but I went up there after an oil stove on which to cook some oysters for a customer. The stove was in use in the upper rooms and I brought it down. If Leona was up there I did not see her and she went up without my knowledge. I was in the store and sold candy to a girl." This girl was afterwards put on the stand and corroborated the defendant's testimony. The girl said she had been at Reed's place to buy candy at about the time of the alleged occurrence. Reed waited on her and she afterwards went in and met Goldie and Leona Spencer in the dining room, going with them later to the opera house.

A number of witnesses from Hastings were called to prove the previous good character of the defendant. The testimony closed on Friday evening and on Saturday morning the arguments were made and the judge's charge delivered to the jury. The jury, after retiring, were out about fifteen minutes, when they returned with a verdict of guilty.

Bribery Charges.

Hollidaysburg, March 13.—Attempts at bribery played a leading part to-day in the investigation being made by the auditors into the affairs of the Blair county commissioners. A sensation was created when a witness testified that he was offered a bribe of $100 if he would go on the witness stand and swear in favor of the commissioners in the painting contract.

Painter Leach also swore that Commissioner Hurd had requested him to testify that the court house painting contract was given by the yard and not by the day, and that the balance had not been paid to the commissioners. He declined, however, to do as Hurd requested. The minutes of the commissioners' office were again examined and it was shown that they had been tampered with in relating to the painting contract.

Commissioner Hurd admitted when on the stand that a commission of two per cent. was given by the merchant who furnished the paint. Lime-dealer Beegle, of Duncansville, who had been furnishing lime, testified that in a conversation with Commissioner Funk that gentleman told him that he and Commissioner Hurd had no use for Commissioner Fagley. They ran the business of the office themselves and did not have anything to do with the third man.

It appeared from the testimony that bridge contracts were given out without advertising and that masonry contracts were given to favorites without even opening all of the bids presented, thus entailing a great loss to the county.

The whole affair will be taken to court, when the commissioners will have a chance to explain their side of the case.

School Report.

Following is the report of Huffman school for month ending February 26:

Number in attendance—boys, 18; girls, 15; total 33. Average attendance—boys, 14; girls, 10; total, 24. Perfect in attendance: Frank Kirsch, Alexander Kirsch, Constantine Anstitt, John Kunzleman, John Huffman, John Nissel, John Kirsch, Raymond Priser, Abbie Huffman, Katie Kirsch and Martina Huffman.

Real Estate Transfers.

J. C. Stineman et ux. to South Fork Water Company, Adams; consideration, $300.

Amanda Farabaugh et vir. to Francis W. Ebig, Gallitzin borough, $405.

Francis W. Ebig to Edward Farabaugh, Gallitzin, $420.

Joseph E. Parsons et ux. to Daniel L. Parsons, Johnstown, $1.

Daniel L. Parsons et ux. to Minnie Crofford Parsons, Johnstown, $1.

J. C. Stineman et ux. to Joseph Charlesworth, Jr., South Fork, $1.

A. J. Haws et al. to Peter Kershenstein, Lower Yoder, $350.

Bridget Lynch to Mark Laffy et al., Johnstown, $500.

Edward Horner et ux. to John A. Strayer, Johnstown, $2,000.

A. C. Griffith et ux. to Washington Building & Loan Association No. 2, of Altoona, Morrellville, $1,000.

Edward Farabaugh to Albert Farabaugh, Carroll, $100.

Edgar B. McCormick et ux. to Thomas Barnes, Susquehanna, $22,087.

Jacob J. Strayer et ux. to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Morrellville, $2,500.

Cambria Iron Company to Russell Uhl, Westmont, $825.

A. C. Buck et al. to George Rye, Gallitzin, $400.

James M. Shumaker, trustee, to George W. Cree, Reade, $530.

Theodore Benden et ux. to J. J. Rhody, assignee, Gallitzin, $1.

Annie E. Powell et vir. to Patrick Harrigan, assignee, Carroll, $1.

Amos Grambling et ux. to Daniel S. McAnulty, Barnesboro, $100.

George Miller to Daniel S. McAnulty, Barnesboro, $475.

D. S. McAnulty et ux. to Carrie Krouse, Barnesboro, $50.

Anton Riek to Paul Myers, Lower Yoder, $250.

Peter Wingard et ux. to Daniel Wingard, Richland, $1,365.

J. C. Luke et ux. to Charles Edgar Luke, South Fork, $1.

William H. Piper et al. to William C. Aurandt, Lilly, $250.

Ephraim Findley et al. to Leonora Stutzman, West Taylor, $885.

Leonora Stutzman et vir. to James W. Hunt, West Taylor, $1,000.

James W. Hunt et ux. to Leonora Stutzman, Rosedale, $1,200.

Benjamin L. Davis to Hattie M. Davis, Morrellville, $100.

Seventh Ward Fire Company to Thomas R. Marshall, Johnstown, $2,000.

John B. Horner et ux. to Ananias Bomgardner, Adams, $1,050.

German L. B. & S. Association to Geo. Messenger, Dale borough, $1,700.

Sheriff of Cambria county to George Kredel and Frank E. Farrell, Morrellville, $150.

Samuel J. Miller et ux. to Mary A. Howard, Upper Yoder, $200.

D. S. McAnulty et ux. to Indiana Baptist Association Church, Barnesboro, $1.

Chest Creek Land and Improvement Company to Abraham Byers, Patton, $250.

Administrator of Conrad Suppes to Elizabeth K. Unger, Johnstown, $10,000.

Freda D. Suppes to Elizabeth K. Unger, Johnstown, $1.

Spangler Improvement Company to William Whalen, Spangler, $275.

John Hollfelder et ux. to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Johnstown, $3,318.

Thomas R. Daley to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Johnstown, $1,050.

A. A. Barker to Ebensburg & Blacklick Railroad Company, Blacklick, $1.

Joseph P. Shero et ux. to L. D. Bearer, Susquehanna, $150.

Barbara Clark et al. to Mary J. Blough, Johnstown, $1,000.

Correspondence.

Mountaindale, Pa., March 13, 1895.

Politicians have been advocating a high tariff on the theory that it protects the American workman against the cheap labor of Europe.

The price of labor is decided by competition the same as any other commodity. During the past ten years coal operators and manufacturers have been importing thousands of Hungarians, Polanders and Italians to break down the price of American labor, and the law makers have been winking at it. The American laboring classes cannot compete with these foreigners, and all laborers that can secure employment in other occupations leave the places where cheap labor is employed.

A large number of American laborers are lowered to the same condition as the pauper laborers. A large proportion of civilized laboring men who cannot secure other employment are trying to maintain the standard of American labor against the onslaught of these barbarians of eastern Europe. This is what is causing so much agitation in the coal regions where these cheap laborers are employed extensively. American laborers cannot compete with this class of people for many reasons. Their food is of the poorest quality and rarely costs each of them more than four dollars a month. If we go into any town that these people infest it is common to hear dealers in supplies for working people talk about "Hungarian" meat, flour, etc. Hotels keep "Hungarian" whiskey, called "polinky." These dealers sell these commodities to the Hungarian people at a greatly reduced rate. A butcher in a neighboring town informed me that he sold all his refuse meat to these people, and that they would even buy it when it was putrid. During the strike last summer they boiled chop and eat it. Their wearing apparel does not cost them five dollars a year. They pay no taxes. As many as thirty of them live in a house. The coal operators generally charge them one dollar a month each for rent. The writer has seen an old house that was not worth $100 bring in $30 a month to the operator.

They are ignorant and spend no money or time with newspapers or books. They work in the mines long hours, frequently 18 out of the 24, and by this mode of living they can exist and save money on 50 cents a day—a sum of money that no American can live on. They displace many American workmen in the mines. They are preferred because they, being ignorant, are more easily robbed by the operator. They are the losers for employment and pay him money all the while they are employed to keep in his favor. The writer has seen an American workman refused employment and a filthy Hungarian given work a few minutes afterward. These foreigners are different from the aliens that come from Germany and the British Isles. When German or English emigrants come to this country they do so with the intention of making it their future home, and live like civilized people. These pauper people do not come here with the intention of making it their home, but to return to their native land after they have accumulated a few hundred dollars.

They are not only creating havoc among our laboring people in the mines, but they are injurious to the country. They carry out of the country millions of dollars that should be paid to our people. If this money were paid to our American people the taxpayer would not have to support thousands of people that are now compelled to secure aid. The country would not be overun with workmen, commonly called tramps, seeking work. The jails would not be filled with persons who have committed some criminal act in order to procure a living for their starving families. If the money were paid to our people it would be retained in this country and all trades would be benefitted, for they would spend it for provisions, clothing and homes, and it would benefit all laborers that are engaged in manufacturing these utilities. If these people were prevented from coming into the country the tax-payers would be relieved of paying millions of dollars that they directly or indirectly cause.

Millions of dollars are paid to soldiers and other officials of this state to keep strikers in subjection during strikes that they are mainly the cause of, and the taxpayers have to pay for thousands of dollars' worth of property that they destroy during labor disturbances. L. E.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Thursday, March 14, 1895:

William Goebert and Emma Shaffer Dale.

W. L. Dobbins and Eva Troxell, Ashville.

Givilym Evans, Hastings, and Lizzie John, Brisbin, Pa.

Edwin B. F. Vicroy and Susie Apple, Lower Yoder township.

Willis Wingard, Richland township, and Pollie Hoffman, Paint township, Indiana county.

Miscellaneous Notices.

TWO Heating Stoves at cost at Dufton'

WANTED—A regular customer for Up East Country Butter. For particulars call at this office.

FURS. The highest market price paid for all kinds of Furs by George L. Fredericks, Ebensburg, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT. A new eight room house on Lloyd street. For particulars call on E. DUFTON, Ebensburg, Pa.

A LARGE assortment of granite enamelled ware with another 20 per cent. reduction which makes it almost as cheap as tinware. Just received at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

FOR SALE.—65 acres of land in Allegheny township in a good state of cultivation. For terms call on the subscriber at Loretto. J. E. SHIELDS.

Feb. 22, 1895 4t.

FARMERS. Your attention is kindly called to the best hay carrier on the market and at a reasonable price. Call and see it at GEO. HUNTLEY'S.

THE Ebensburg Building & Loan Association will offer for sale at the council chamber, Ebensburg, on the fourth Monday in March, $1,000.00. THOS. DAVIS, President. LESTER LARIMER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ebensburg Building and Loan Association will be held Monday, the 25th day of March, 1895, at 8:30 P. M., at Council Chamber, Ebensburg, Pa., for the purpose of nominating officers for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may be necessary. LESTER LARIMER, Secretary. Ebensburg, Pa., March 15, 1895.

FARMERS AND BUILDERS. I have put in a car load of steel wire nails and fence wire before the advance which I will sell for a limited time at prices before the advance. As there will likely be another advance by the 1st of April, I would advise you to buy immediately what nails and wire you want for the coming season, thereby saving money by not paying the advance prices later on. A word to the wise is sufficient. GEO. HUNTLEY.

OILS! OILS!

The Atlantic Refining Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., make a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade the finest brands of

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Naphtha and Gasoline

That can be

MADE FROM PETROLEUM.

We challenge comparison with every known product of petroleum. If you wish the

Most : Uniformly : Satisfactory : Oils

in the market ask for ours.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO., PITTSBURG DEPT., PITTSBURG, PA.

oct18,89ly.

The County Fair

affords an excellent opportunity for the pick-pocket to get your watch. If you would be proof against his skill, be sure that the bow (or ring) is a

Non-pull-out

This wonderful bow is now fitted to the Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases, which are made of two plates of gold soldered to a plate of composition metal. Look equally as well as solid gold cases, and cost about half as much.

Guaranteed to wear 20 years.

Always look for this trade mark. None genuine without it. Sold only through watch dealers.

A watch case opener which makes a handsome charm sent free on request.

KeystoneWatch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

Orphans' Court Sale

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE!

BY authority of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the premises in Chest Springs, Pa., on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1895,

at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the borough of Chest Springs, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, bounded by Columbia street, lot of Perry McDonald and two alleys, containing two lots of ground, and having thereon erected a two-story

Frame Dwelling House,

and a STOREROOM, with outbuildings, all in good state of repair.

TERMS OF SALE:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of sale; the balance of one-third at the confirmation of sale; one-third in one year from the confirmation of sale, and the balance in two years from the confirmation of sale. Deferred payments to bear interest, and to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser. HELENA MELLON, Trustee

March 15, 1895.3t

INCORPORATION NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cambria, Pennsylvania, on the 25TH DAY OF MARCH, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Certain Corporations," approved April 29th 1874, and the supplements thereto, by Rev. Joel Hunt, John Ludwig, T. J. Davison, Felix Ludwig and Samuel Ludwig for the charter of an intended corporation to be called The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, the character and object of which is for the support of public worship according to the faith, doctrine, discipline and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the Act of Assembly aforesaid, and its supplements.

KITTELL & LITTLE, Ebensburg, Pa., Feb. 22, 1895 3t. Solicitors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of William Tomlinson, deceased. Letters of administration on the estate of William Tomlinson, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to me, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE SEYMOUR, BRIDGET TOMLINSON, Administrators of William Tomlinson, deceased. Allegheny township, March 1, 1895 3t

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Letters of administration upon the estate of Jacob Stoltz, late of Elder township, in the county of Cambria, Pa., deceased, were duly granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. MARY STOLTZ, JACOB P. STOLTZ, Administrators of Jacob Stoltz, deceased. Elder township, February 1, 1895.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of Margaret Lameraux, late of Blacklick township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. SAMANTHA HITE, Blacklick Twp., Feb. 8 1895. Administratrix.

Watch for H. Orth's New Ad.

NEW TIN SHOP IN EBENSBURG.

Spouting, Roofing and Repairing done PROMPTLY.

Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces, Agricultural Implements.

H. A. SHOEMAKER.

JOHN PFISTER,

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Hardware. Queensware,

MADE-UP CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

VEGETABLES IN SEASON,

HARNESS, ETC.,

OPPOSITE JUNCTION HOTEL,

CRESSON, PA.

ma92-20ly

F. X. FEES'

Shaving Parlor,

Main Street, Near Post Office

☞The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a shaving parlor on Main street, near the post office where barbering in all its branches will be carried on in the future. Everything neat and clean. Your patronage solicited. F. X. FEES.

Clearance Sale!

For the next 30 days we will sell all our Winter Clothing, Overcoats, Underwear, Heavy Shirts, Caps, etc., at a

DISCOUNT OF 25 PER CENT.

We have yet a good assortment and must make room for Spring Goods. Call soon and you will get nice goods at Bargains you never heard of before.

C. A. SHARBAUGH

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

ASK ANY WOMAN

Who uses the Cinderella Range, what its advantages are over the ordinary cooking range, and she will tell you that it is an even baker, browns nicely on top and bottom, and is economical in the use of fuel. It does its work quicker, better and with the least expense of any range upon the market.

Their Cleanliness Lessons Labor, Their Economy Saves Money.

Sold by the following dealers: EBENSBURG—H. A. Shoemaker. CARROLLTOWN—P. J. Dietrich. HASTINGS—I. E. Bender. SPANGLER—E. M. Binder. PATTON—A. M. Thomas. [feb22.95]

IT WILL PAY YOU

To go to QUINN'S, Clinton street, Johnstown, to buy Carpets, Linoleums, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Blankets, Feathers, &c. Prices Reduced on All Goods, and FREIGHT PAID on All Large Packages.

JAMES QUINN.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency,

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Best in the World! Get the Genuine! Sold Everywhere!

[1y*]

1794. 1895.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 1st, 1882.

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE both sexes. Write now CO. A. SCOTT, New York City

FOR ALL THE NEWS, READ THE FREE MAN. $1.50 per year.

RIOT AT NEW ORLEANS

Later Reports Give Five as the Number Killed.

SEVEN OTHERS WERE WOUNDED.

Two Negroes, Who Jumped Into the River, Believed to Have Been Drowned. White Strikers Fired on the Negroes While They Were at Work.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The thick fog in the early morning was the veil behind which desperate white levee laborers gathered and which they penetrated with Winchester rifle balls aimed at the colored non-union men at work at the ships.

The attack was made at points several miles apart, just before the arrival of the police, and as a result there are half a dozen corpses and a dozen or so wounded men. The police saw the attack, but no arrests followed, they claiming they were too few to cope with the unexpected outbreak. The day before the mayor said all was quiet and the governor saw no grounds for interference, but now the business men are denouncing both. The militia is in readiness to move. An appeal to the federal government has virtually been made and even the foreign consuls have decided to join in the move for peace at any price.

The cause which led to the troubles have been of long standing, and grew out of the attempt of ship agents and others interested to reduce rates. The white screwmen claim that the colored men who were given a share of the work under an agreement, made secret cuts and violated the agreement in order to obtain more work, and gradually crowd the white men out. The white associations then severed all ties with the blacks and refused to work with them, or for the men who employed them. The white longshoremen joined the screwmen in this.

Since then the steamship lines have been gradually going over to the negroes. Lately the white screwmen quit work on the lines still loyal to them, stating that they would not work until the whole affair was straightened out. Several more lines then took on negro labor, from necessity. The whites finally determined to retaliate on the stevedores by offering to reduce rates and deal with the ships direct. Ships in haste accepted the offer, but the agents stood by the stevedores. The latter offered to pay more than the screwmen asked, but the screwmen refused to deal with them. The agents offered to pay the screwmen their wages and place the stevedores over them as superintendents, but the screwmen again declined. Then the stevedores began importing colored screwmen from Galveston, and the whites, growing desperate, broke loose in riots.

The dead are: William Campbell, colored, screwman, shot on Phillip street; Jules Calice Carrabe, shoemaker, shot in front of Lyon's clothing store; unknown, shot in vicinity of Cromwell Line; unknown negro, in same vicinity, not yet identified; Leonard Mallard, colored, scaleman, shot over the right eye.

The injured are: James A. Bane, white, purser, steamship engineer, shot in the head twice, arm once, dangerous; Henry Brown, colored, screwman, shot five times, both arms and both legs, will recover; Tim Per-ten, colored coal wheeler, shot seven times, both legs and thigh and may recover; Lunis Cast, colored, employer sugar refinery, shot in hip, will recover; Billy Williams, colored, screwman, shot in leg, will recover; Frank Lighthall, colored, driver for cement firm, shot in leg, dangerous; Robert Brooks, white longshoreman, shot with Winchester in right leg below the knee.

Two negroes, names unknown, jumped into the river and it is believed were drowned.

U. S. TROOPS REFUSED.

New Orleans Authorities Must First Act International Complications.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The intimation that troops were needed at New Orleans came from the United States district attorney there, and Attorney General Olney has replied that the state must first exhaust its resources or deny protection before troops can be used.

The British officials here regard the present trouble as part of the racial agitation which has been going on for some time and which first broke out in connection with cotton ships. The white labor of that section object to the employment of negro labor on the ships and to this is attributed many of the incendiary fires which have occurred. The progress of the trouble is being closely observed by the British officials although they feel confident that the local authorities in Louisiana are doing everything possible to suppress the disorder, and if the trouble passes beyond local control, the federal authorities will take such steps as are necessary to protect foreigners and Americans alike.

It is said that the complaint of the Englishman, Bain, injured in the riot, would first be submitted to the British consul at New Orleans, who would communicate with the foreign office at London or direct to the embassy here, according to the emergency. If the offense was shown to lie against Bain because he was an Englishman, it is said Sir Julian Pauncefote would demand an explanation. If, however, Bain's nationality had no part in the affray and he was hit because he was in the mob, then no attention would be given to the incident.

The action of the Italian government at the time of the New Orleans lynching is cited as showing the diplomatic aspect of the trouble. The lynchings were against Italians, as such, and not against a miscellaneous mob including Italians. For that reason Italy protested and then summarily broke off diplomatic relations with the United States by having Baron Fava demand his passports. The United States ultimately paid an indemnity to the families of those lynched. It is said the same rule would now apply to affray against Englishmen, as such, but not to miscellaneous mobs including some Englishmen.

A Deputy Postmaster In Trouble.

TOLEDO, March 13.—Jason B. Elliott, deputy postmaster at Monticello, O., has been bound over to await the action of the United States federal grand jury, charged with violating the postal laws relative to mailing improper pictures and literature. He is accused of being in partnership with Oscar Saemann of Osceola, Ia., who was fined $8,000 and sentenced to eight years imprisonment last December. The violation of the law was traced by an agent of the National Humane society.

Wants to Be Honestly Elected.

ATLANTA, March 13.—The resignation of J. C. Black as congressman from the Tenth district has been accepted. This is the district represented in the Fifty-second congress by Tom Watson, and in 1892 Black defeated Watson and in the last election again contested the seat. Black was elected on the face of the returns, but frauds being charged on both sides, he has resigned and the race will be run over again.

The Situation In Cuba.

MADRID, March 13.—A dispatch from Cuba states that the five western provinces of the island are now tranquil. The dispatch adds that the rebel chief, Tanayo, and other insurgent leaders who are at Manzanillo confirms the statements that there are dissensions in the ranks of the rebels.

NUNS' GARB BARRED IN SCHOOL

A Bill Goes Through the Pennsylvania Legislature—Spangler's Speech.

HARRISBURG, March 13.—The house has passed finally, by a vote of 151 to 26, the bill prohibiting the wearing of any religious insignia or garb by teachers in the public schools. The big guns of the patriotic orders were conspicuous on the floor, while the galleries were filled with interested spectators.

Before the bill came up the Republican leaders of the house and some of the officials of the patriotic orders held a conference. Some of the former feared that the measure would prove to the party a gun that kicks, and favored its withdrawal. They were overruled, however, and the bill was kept on the track.

In defending the bill, Mr. Spangler (Cumberland) made a speech denouncing the Roman Catholic church and its head, to whom he referred as "that man, Pope Leo, the twelfth." He said of Democratic Chairman Harrity: 'Follow this man up along the Allegheny mountains, and we hear that he was in consultation with three Roman Catholic priests, who said to these men: 'Denounce the orders and we will give you the votes of our church.'"

In closing his speech, Mr. Spangler took from his desk a small American flag, which he waved triumphantly until called down by Speaker Walton.

Mr. West put in a bill in the house protecting employes from being compelled to take out accident policies of insurance. Mr. West says the bill is directed against the voluntary relief associations of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Reading Railroad companies.

Mr. Cotton presented a bill to license game dealers. It provides that wholesale dealers shall pay a license of $300, retailers, hucksters and peddlers, $200, and those who make it a business to hunt or employ others to hunt, $100. No game, dead or alive, shall be offered for sale outside of October, November and December.

A general local option law was presented by Mr. Pennewell.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Bolard, making it unlawful to kill or destroy raccoons, skunk, opossum, mink or muskrat between April 1 and Dec. 31.

Mr. Pomeroy put in a bill paying a bounty of 50 cents for each weasel killed.

A bill introduced by Mr. Cotton prohibits the wanton and willful destruction of game.

In the senate the bills to repeal street improvement laws in Allegheny were reported favorably. These bills were introduced Hardenbergh (Wayne), to authorize under the corporation act of 1874 the incorporation of a society for the improvement of the streets and public places in any city, borough or township, their income from real estate not to exceed $20,000; Meredith (Armstrong), authorizing the construction of military highways in the state. The bill to establish a superior court at an annual salary of $7,500 each, was discussed at length and passed finally.

Mr. Burrell (Mercer), requiring the publication of sheriffs' proclamations in three newspapers in each county, two of which shall represent the majority party, similar to the bill defeated recently.

Mr Pennewill (Philadelphia), prohibiting the issuing of liquor license in cases where a majority of the voters of a district have signed a remonstrance.

In the senate the new bill relating to the bonded indebtedness of Pittsburg and Allegheny was passed to third reading.

These bills passed finally: The Crawford county fence bill, extending the provisions of the act relative to the pay of burgess of boroughs, whether incorporated under general or special laws, extending the county bridge act relating to bridges adjoining cities and boroughs to townships.

These bills also passed finally in the house: Authorizing notaries public, prothonotaries and clerks of court to administer oaths and take affidavits in divorce proceedings; to provide for more effectual manner of collecting board and poor taxes in boroughs and townships; amending act of 1893, prohibiting chief burgess from holding any other borough office during his term; requiring plans of all sub-divisions of any lot or piece of land into building lots not exceeding 15 acres in area; providing for election of two assistant assessors to assist in making the triennial assessment.

A local paper prints a poll of the legislature on the presidential question. Many senators and members declined to be quoted. The poll shows Governor Hastings to be first choice. Democrats seemed at a loss to suggest any Democrat of national prominence. There were votes for Vice President Stevenson, Postmaster General Wilson and ex-Governor Pattison.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Japan to Have Formosa, Big Money and Great Privileges.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—As a result of the negotiations between Minister Dun in Japan and Minister Denby in China, the terms of the peace about to be concluded between China and Japan are now known with little short of exactness. As understood in high official circles, they are as follows:

First—The treaty between Japan and China has ceased to exist by reason of war, but on the renewal of peace the new treaty will grant Japan extra territorial jurisdiction over China, but the latter country will surrender the extra territorial jurisdiction she formerly held in Japan.

Second—There will be no extension of Japanese territory on the main land of Asia, but the Island of Formosa, a Chinese possession lying off the coast, will be permanently ceded to Japan.

Third—The Japanese will by treaty be granted the right to continue the occupation of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei, the two great naval stations leading to the Gulf of Pechili, for a term of years.

Fourth—The claims of China that Korea is a dependency of her's shall be forever relinquished and Korea shall henceforth be independent.

Fifth—The cash indemnity to be paid by China will not exceed $150,000,000 in gold.

Harry Lane In Manitoba.

WASHINGTON, Pa., March 13.—The Lane murder mystery, so-called, has been cleared up. Lane's brother now says that Harry went to Zedikers station the night he disappeared, where he took the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for Wheeling. Staying there for some days, he went to Chicago, where he remained three months and then went to Dakota. From there he went to Manitoba, where he is now hauling lumber.

National Fraternal Legion Convention.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—The biennial convention of the National Fraternal legion is in session in this city. The order was organized in Baltimore 13 years ago, and the present officers include: Supreme Commander Henry Allers of Newark, N. J., Supreme Treasurer C. H. Thomas and Supreme Medical Director J. W. P. Bates of Baltimore. The convention will adjourn on Friday morning.

A Prominent Business Man Suicides.

ASHLAND, Pa., March 13. — Henry Troutman, aged 45 years, a prominent business man of this place, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. Troutman was reported to be wealthy and no cause is known for the suicide.

Assaulted by a Convict.

PITTSBURG, March 13. — Warden Wright of the Riverside penitentiary had his nose broken and both eyes blacked last Sunday by a blow from the fist of one of the convicts, John A. Dugan.

Bohl's Formal Resignation.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Henry Bohl, United States marshal for the Southern district of Ohio, has resigned.

SPANIARDS' BAD BREAK

Gresham Informed of the Firing on the Alliance.

CAPTAIN CROSSMAN'S LETTER.

The Spanish Gunboat Had No Right to Fire on the American Vessel, According to His Explanation—Such Action Justifiable Only During War.

WASHINGTON, March 13. — A report has reached the state department of the pursuit of and firing at the American ship Alliance, off the Cuban coast, by a Spanish warvessel. The officials positively decline to pass judgment in the matter. The questions involved are those touching the right of search of merchant vessels upon the high seas and on this subject there is and always has been a great difference of opinion and practice among nations.

In the first place, the right of search is a strictly belligerent right, which means that it cannot usually be used in times of peace. In the present case, there has been no declaration of war by Spain, no recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents and no notice to our government of the existence of a blockade of the Cuban ports by the Spanish naval vessels. Consequently our merchant ships are bound to assume that there is no state of war and that there are no belligerents.

The impression here is that the Spaniards had heard of the fitting out of filibustering expeditions in Central America with arms supplied from the United States, and that in this case they had reason to suspect that the filibusterers of supplies would be landed by the American steamship at some point on the Cuban coast. It is admitted here that the Spanish cruiser had the right to satisfy herself as to the nationality of the steamship, and according to the principles of international law, she might have signalled and even have safely gone so far as to have fired a shot across the bows of the steamship but further than this, the cruiser, it is said, was not justified in doing.

Secretary Gresham has received the letter of Captain J. A. Crossman, captain of the Alliance, explaining the incident. The letter in substance says:

"The American mailsteamer Alliance, under my command, while on her homeward-bound voyage from Colon, R. C., to New York, was on the morning of March 8, off the coast of Cuba. At 6:30 o'clock a barkentine rigged steamer was sighted under the land, steaming directly for us. At 7:15 she set her colors, proving to be a Spanish gunboat. I immediately ordered the American ensign hoisted on the Alliance and saluted the Spaniards, which salute was duly returned by her. I then saluted once more and supposed the matter was at an end.

"But, about five minutes later the Spaniards fired a blank cartridge and a few minutes later another one, followed shortly afterd by three solid shots, all of which fell short of the Alliance, but showing very conclusively that the Spaniard was firing at us. It being fully six miles off shore and on the high seas, paid no further attention to the Spaniards, but kept my course. The Spaniards kept up the chase although gradually dropping astern, for fully 25 miles.

"I desire to know if the Spaniard has any right to fire on my ship, with the possible chance of endangering the lives of the passengers and crew under my charge, or was compelled to heave to as he probably intended. I respectfully ask for information on that subject, as I did not and do not propose to heave to, thereby losing time on my voyage, to oblige the Spanish gunboats, or any other, except in case of distress."

A Controversy Over Communion Cups

BALTIMORE, March 13.—A resolution offered at the Methodist conference characterizing as unchristian-like the use of individual cups at the Lord's supper, brought to their feet a large portion of the delegates. Rev. Dr. Richard Harcourt, pastor of Grace church, Baltimore, which recently adopted individual cups had a tilt with Bishop Andrews. The former intimated that the use of one cup was filthy. The resolution was laid on the table. The conference rejected a proposition to admit women.

The Men Ordered Released

CHARLESTON, March 13.—Judge Simonton in the United States circuit court delivered a decision in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by J. E. V. Jervey, master of the schooner Carolina and others of the crew, arrested for transporting whisky from Savannah to Charleston in violation of the Dispensary law. The petitioners alleged they were held in custody in violation of the United States constitution. The men are ordered released.

An Old War Veteran Dead.

GALLIPOLIS, O., March 13.—Joseph Pierre Drouillard, a veteran of the war of 1812, has died at his home here, his demise leaving but four surviving veterans of that war. Mr. Drouillard fought in 18 pitched battles in the war of 1812, and had he lived until next September would have been 99 years old. He was a descendant of Napoleon I and had held numerous government positions, having been postmaster at Gallipolis for many years.

Ohio People Are Heirs.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A telegram received from Springfield, O., says that a letter has just come from the lawyer sent to Brazil by the Buffenbarger heirs of Springfield, O., in which he estimates that estate at $16,000,000, and says that the heirs will get their money in a few months if nothing unforeseen occurs. The share of Mrs. John Crawford of this city it put at $1,000,000.

Cleveland on His Way Home.

CAPE HATTERAS, N. C., March 13.—The lighthouse steamer Violet, on which the president and party of friends have been for several days, anchored in Pamlico Sound, duckshooting, has started on her return trip. All the party are well, notwithstanding there were spells of bad weather during the stay here. Mr. Cleveland did a great deal of successful hunting.

Can Go Back and Fight.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The navy department has decided to permit Takasaki, the Japanese cadet, now at the naval academy, to suspend his duties, at his own request, and go home to participate in the war. He may resume his place in the academy if his term of absence is not too long and his standing in studies is satisfactory.

A Big Building Burned.

BROOKLYN, March 13.—The 4-story brick building occupying a space of 100 feet square on the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Second street, owned and occupied by Charles Feltman and known as Tivoli hall, has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $20,000.

Will Open Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—When President Cleveland returns it is expected that he will immediately issue a proclamation opening up to settlement the lands ceded by the Yankton Sioux Indians in South Dakota.

Governor Marvel Very Ill.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 13.—Governor Joshua H. Marvel is seriously ill at his home in Laurel, although word comes from there that he is in no immediate danger and that his condition is slightly improved.

OLNEY BEFORE THE COURT.

He Argues In Behalf of the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Attorney General Olney, in his argument in support of the income tax before the supreme court, said that the constitutional contention of the plaintiffs simmers down to two points. One is that the income tax is a direct tax and must be imposed according to the rule of apportionment, and the other is based upon the alleged violation of the constitution with regard to uniformity.

He declared that whether an income tax is what the constitution describes as a "direct" tax is a question as completely concluded by repeated adjudications as any question can be. It is not a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution, unless five concurring judgments of this court have all been erroneous.

Mr. Olney devoted considerable time to the meaning of the word "uniform" as applied to the collection of impost, excises, etc., declaring that the word had a territorial application and no other. The power to tax, he said, is for practical use and is necessarily to be adapted to the practical conditions of human life. These are never the same for any two persons and as applied to any community, however small, are infinitely diversified. Nothing has been oftener declared by courts and jurists, than that absolute equality of taxation is impossible.

QUEEN LIL SENTENCED.

She May Leave the Country, Probably to Go to England.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 13.—Hawaiian advices received here state that the exqueen has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5,000. She is still confined in a room in the executive building, where she was placed on the day of her arrest, and is under military guard. Just what is to be done with Liliuokalani is a question which the government has not yet answered. Certain it is that she will not be kept in the executive building for five years or placed in the Oahu prison.

Undoubtedly before the end of the month some proposition will be received from the ex-queen's representatives whereby she will either take up her residence on one of the other islands, or leave the country, doubtless to go to England. She has a private income of about ten thousand a year, which will not be interfered with.

A RIOT DURING MASS.

Polish Factions Fight In a Church at Omaha.

OMAHA, March 13. — During early morning mass at St. Paul's Roman Catholic church a party of Poles who were formerly members of the congregation, but who were ousted by Bishop Scannell, entered the church and attempted to take possession. Father Karminski, who was saying mass, resisted the attempt to capture the church and one of the invading party opened fire. Father Karminski at once drew a revolver and fired into the attacking party. After a long fusillade the invaders withdrew, leaving their wounded in the church.

Those wounded were: F. Dargazzewski shot through both legs; John Kozicka, shot through the knee; Joseph Inda, one of the priest's supporters, stabbed and beaten over the head.

The police were at once summoned and after a hard fight they took possession of the church. Several people were arrested, among them Father Karminski, and they are now in jail.

Four Bank Officials Indicted.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Four of the officers of the Evanston National bank have been indicted for the alleged embezzlement of funds of the institution by the grand jury of the United States district court. The aggregate of the reputed shortage is placed by Receiver William C. Wood at $44,500. The indicted officers are: President Henry Wells, charged with the embezzlement of $30,000; Vice President N. E. Hill, charged with the embezzlement of $7,500; Cashier John C. Austin, charged with the embezzlement of $3,500; Director, E. T. Paul, charged with the embezzlement of $3,500.

Excited Over Our Claims.

COLON, March 13.—The claims of the United States against this government for having stopped telegrams sent by that government to its representatives on the isthmus is creating the greatest excitement here. The Liberals say they will see that no property of foreigners is destroyed or touched by the soldiers and will defend the same if possible against deserters and refugees.

To Import American Negroes.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 13.—The government has arranged with an American syndicate for the introduction of 2,500 able bodied negroes and their families from the United States to be employed most of them in agriculture in the coast country.

Preparing For a Convention.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—The committee of arrangements is in the city preparing for the convention here of the Society of American Florists, Aug. 20, 21, 22 and 24. The committee is composed as follows: Edwin Lonsdale of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, president of the Florists' society; William J. Stewart, secretary, of Boston; T. B. Beatty, treasurer, of Oil City, Pa.; P. O'Mara of Jersey City, W. N. Rudd of Chicago, J. C. Rennison of Sinx City, Elijah A. Wood of Denver, Jackson Dawson of Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Grove P. Rawson of Elmira, N. Y.; H. Rattles, Hon. John Burton and George C. Watson of Philadelphia. One thousand delegates are expected at the convention in August.

The Populist Demands Blood.

LITTLE ROCK, March 13.—In a speech in the house J. C. South (Dem.) severely denounced the Populist party. Dr. Crosby (Pop.) took umbrage at his remarks and when he had finished handed Mr. South a note asking him to select his weapons and name a place of meeting. South tore the note into bits and threw the paper into Crosby's face. The Populist flushed with anger, but did not resent the insult. Returning to his desk, he wrote another note to South demanding satisfaction, but South ignored the second note. Crosby has been looking for South.

Accused of Embezzlement.

KANSAS CITY, March 13.—An examination of the books of the Kansas City Electric Light company has developed the fact that the company has been systematically robbed of about $6,000 during the past few years. A. J. Coulter, who has been bookkeeper for the company since 1889, is accused of being the embezzler.

A Desperado Shoots an Officer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 13.—William Ketchum, an officer of Logan county, has been shot on Big Ugly creek by Milton Gross, whom he was attempting to arrest. Ketchum was mortally wounded. Gross is a desperate character and has figured prominently in shooting affrays. He is still at large.

Bank Officials Arrested.

BROOKFIELD, Mo., March 13.—The officers of the Bank of Brookfield, which closed its doors early in January are under arrest on a state warrant sworn out by six depositors of the defunct bank. They are charged with receiving deposits when they knew the bank was in a failing condition.

Shot Over a Dog.

ATLANTA, March 13.—Near Hawkinsville, Murdock Pipkin, a white farmer, was shot and killed by John Walker, a neighbor. Pipkin had killed Walker's dog. The murderer is at large, and if captured a lynching is likely.

Ebensburg School Report.

Report of Ebensburg Schools for month ending March 5th, 1895:

TEACHERS.	Whole No. in attendance.			Average attendance.			Per cent. of attendance.
	Room	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Allie Lloyd	1	29	26	55	18	23	39	71
Annie Reymon	2	24	34	58	19	29	48	83
Myra Richardson	3	28	20	48	23	19	42	88
Maggie Shenkle	4	25	22	47	18	23	41	87
Annie Jones	5	24	29	53	20	27	47	88
L. L. Gibson	6	23	22	45	22	20	42	93

Following is a list of the pupils who were present every day during the month:

ROOM NO. 1:—Alberta Luther, Aline O'Hara, Ethel Weakland, Gertrude Isenberg, Gisele Owens, Pauline Blair, Florence Apel, Katie Apel, Edwin Edgelhart, Roy Fredricks, John Luther, Philip Bender.

ROOM NO. 2:—Annie Hunt, Vera Williams, Emma Tibbott, Bertha Makin, Edna Barker, Louise Blair, Maggie Evans, Lizzie Glasser, Olive Denny, Grace Denny, Ada Lloyd, Bennie Luttringer, Ira Byrne, Oscar Weakley, Byron Davis, Arthur Cresswell, Alfred Isenberg, Bennie Davis, Albert Meisel, Philip Meisel, Butler Williams.

Class Leaders:—A class, Butler Williams; B class, Arthur Cresswell.

ROOM NO. 3:—Mildred Eberly, Eva Garman, Ella Tibbott, Mabel Gant, Mildred Owens, Rose Cronse, Ruth Squiers, Annie Tibbott, Ethel Davis, Katie Grey, Lizzie Hunt, Allan Barker, Clifford Ludwig, Dannie James, Hugh Evans, Fearon Ludwig, Elmer Davis, Edwin Reese, Willie Craver, Harvey Rodgers, Ralph Davis, Richie Owens, Alonzo Cresswell, Waldo Squiers, John Ferguson.

Class Leaders:—A class, Eva Garman, Alonzo Cresswell; B class, Clifford Ludwig, Ethel Davis.

ROOM NO. 4:—Anna Duncan, Flory Williams, Flora Weakley, Carrie Mobley, Lida Davison, Annie Huber, Maud Folsom, Minerva Empfield, Fannie Lloyd, Nettie Meisel, Emma Evans, Mary Murray, Emmett Weakley, Carl Englehart, Jesse Evans, Ivan McKenrick, Jesse Davis, Joseph Davis, Eddie Shoemaker, Dunnie Thomas, Bertie Connell, Walter Apel, Chas. O'Hara, Walter O'Hara, Frank Gates.

Class Leaders:—A class, Frank Gates; B class, Flora Weakley.

ROOM NO. 5:—Harry Connell, Clifford Jones, Arthur Evans, Walter Jones, Harry Huber, Carl Dick, Willie Leighty, Rhoda Ritter, Alvie Evans, Frank White, Minerva Huber, Mary Connell, Nellie Lloyd, Lizzie Ludwig, Ethel Shields, Edith Barker, Lida Ludwig, Mamie Thompson, Blanche Gant, June Davis, Dora Williams, Gertie Ferguson, Marie Myers, Sibbie Shields, Mary Englehart, Bessie James.

Class Leaders:—A class, Edith Barker, Lizzie Ludwig; B class, Dora Williams, Mary Englehart.

ROOM NO. 6:—Minnie Kirschner, Chas. Hasson, Carl McKenrick, Walter Perry, Eddie Jones, Harry Wilber, Annie McBreen, Peter Ludwig, Nellie Davis, Chas Evans, Ollie Davis, Edwin Craver, Annie Tibbott, Emily Davis, John Ritter, Floy Styles, Annie Owens, Jesse Ferguson, Elmer Davis, Jennie Empfield, Bessie Evans, Herbie Evans, Ollie Connell.

Class Leaders:—A class, Walter Perry; B class, Nellie Davis, Annie Tibbott, Emily Davis; C class, Floy Styles.

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Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house."—Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

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New Bedford, June 1, 1893.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our time-keepers were accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought aboard by anything else in my experience, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Mayers, Dauphin and St. Aft'ne, March 1, 1895

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have made it known to my testify to the value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time as we have, is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. BOREN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

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